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## PLOT IN GERMANY. SCHEME TO OVERTHROW REPUBLIC.

BERLIN TO BE ATTACKED.

Plans to Create a National Dictatorship.

Germany is excited over the discovery of a comprehensive plot to overthrow the Republic and the Government and to establish a National Dictatorship.

All Federal and State Parliaments and political parties were to be dissolved; the Capital was to be attacked; von Hindenburg was to retire voluntarily; the Constitution was to be abolished; and the Republican leaders were to be banished.

Ex-Colonel von Luck, President of the Olympia Club, has been arrested.

### GOOD POLICE WORK.

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, May 23.

The overthrow of the Republic and Government, a concentrated attack on Berlin, the establishment of "a Reichs Administration" with full authority to dissolve all Federal and State Parliaments and political parties were among the objects of a plot unearthed by the Berlin Police after a search of the private houses of several so-called Patriotic Associations and Clubs.

### Abolition of Constitution.

The Police discoveries included a mobilisation plan for an attack on the capital, also a political programme which provided, inter alia, for the voluntary resignation of President von Hindenburg.



President Hindenburg.

and the abolition of the Constitution.

The property of dissolved political parties was to be confiscated. Strikes and lock-outs were to be prohibited under the penalty of death. The property of all Jews in Germany was to be confiscated; and all the Republican leaders were to be banished.

### Ex-Colonel Arrested.

In consequence of these disclosures the Prussian Government has decreed the dissolution of the extremist sporting clubs, Werwolf, Viking and Olympia. The President of the Olympia Club, ex-Colonel von Luck, has been arrested.

Confiscated documents show that Herr Geheimrat, a class leader in the Pan-German League, had been in touch with the Bavarian monarchist leaders. He had also written to the ex-Kaiser commencing his efforts for the restoration of the Hohenzollern Empire in a liberated and purified Fatherland.



The Ex-Kaiser.

The ex-Kaiser replied, thanking him and sending him his photograph.

### Nationalist Dictatorship.

The names of those who were to assume control when a Nationalist Dictatorship was established in Germany were found among the correspondence seized.

Dr. Neumann, Burgomaster of Luebeck, was to be Chancellor; Herr Hugenberg, Germany's newspaper king, was to be Finance Minister; and General von Moell was to be Minister of Defence.

The death penalty was to be imposed for every offence against the new regime, and martial law was to be declared all over the country.

The Nationalist journals ridicule the alleged plot.

### NATIONAL FLAG.

Heated Controversy in Reichstag.

Berlin, May 12.

A controversy over the recent action of the Government in respect of the national flag led to the Reichstag adopting by 176 votes to 146, a vote of non-confidence in Dr. Luther, the Chancellor. There were 103 abstentions.



Dr. Luther.

The criticism was due to von Hindenburg, with the approval of the Government, decreeing that German Embassies and Consulates in European and overseas ports, henceforth must hoist together with the Republican flag, the merchant flag in the form of the old monarchist colours with the Republican colours in the corner.

### Cabinet Resigns.

Berlin, later.

The Cabinet has resigned.

## CANTON SHUFFLE.

LEADING POLITICIANS IN HONGKONG?

"WAR" WITH NORTH.

Two of Canton's civil officials are now definitely reported to have come to Hongkong together but the very fact of their acting in conjunction renders the situation the more difficult to understand.

It is stated emphatically that Mr. Wong Ching-wai (chairman of the Political Council of Government) and Mr. Hu Han-min (former Governor and another member of the National Government) came down together by the same steamboat in adjoining cabins, with great secrecy.

Last summer there was a split in the Kuomintang. Although other reasons have been given, Mr. Hu Han-min was practically forced to leave for Moscow and his brother, Mr. Hu Ching-sui, was in danger of his life. Mr. Wong Ching-wai remained in office till about a month ago when he went into "temporary retirement" on the ground of bad health.

To-day it is almost impossible to say which of these two, or General Chang Kai-shek, favoured Communist ideas, brought about the previous departure of Russian officials, or their recent return to Canton. Conversely, it is hard to realise which side each of the three most important men took. As General

## POLISH REVOLT.

GOVERNMENT'S ENERGETIC MEASURES.

AND THEN RESIGNS!

(Havas Agency.)

Berlin, May 12.

It is reported from Warsaw that a military revolt is reported to have broken out in Poland. Officers supporting the ex-President Pilsudski are marching to the capital with troops to overthrow the new Government under M. Witos.

Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Government is taking energetic measures of defence.

### Orders Disobeyed.

Warsaw, May 12.

As the result of a recent agitation some detachments of troops from the region of Remberow refused to obey the Government's orders.

The latter has taken measures to protect the capital and called on the insurgents to submit. The Government claims to be master of the situation.

### Precautionary Measures.

Warsaw, later. Precautionary measures of all kinds are being taken. The Cabinet is resigning.

The Government buildings, bridges, telephone stations, etc., are being guarded with troops with machine-guns.

### Heavy Street Fighting.

Warsaw, later. There was heavy street fighting this afternoon, many persons being killed or wounded.

The anti-Government forces occupied the Castle, the Prime Minister's residence, and the Foreign Office.

The Government has resigned. The President of the Republic is expected to follow suit.

Chang is still at the head of affairs it has to be presumed, for the time being, that he did not see eye to eye with the two politicians.

Other minor officials are stated to have left Canton with Mr. Wong and Mr. Hu.

Another cable has arrived from Shanghai about the threat of an invasion of Canton by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who now controls the central Yangtze valley. It says that General Chai Hsieh-yuan has been appointed commander-in-chief of the "allied army" to pacify the south, and that he will embody in his command the forces of General Ma Chai who held the Canton Arsenal during the Kwangsi militarist regime.

Mr. Shen Chuen-huan, who was Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces in the Manchu dynasty and was one of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's seven administrators of a few years ago, is said to have given moral support to the projected conquest of Canton. Mr. Shen was the leading spirit in the Kwangsi regime which ruled Kwangtung before the return of the Kuomintang leaders from exile.

### THREATENED BURST.

Ugly rumours point to impending serious trouble on Saturday. Semi-official sources state that a real attempt will be made to put Communism into force. According to an official who came down yesterday, a number of politicians are expected to leave, possibly for Hongkong, before the week-end, so as to avoid being involved in any outbreak.

The story goes that the principal Russian helpers strongly advocate the "nationalisation" of the rice stocks, and native banks in the city, to provide the sinews of the war, for the proposed expedition against the North.

General Chang Kai-shek is said to disavow such an action, at least till the conquest of Kiangsi and Hunan provinces has been accomplished.

The labourers and the farmers—who are enrolled in their own so-called volunteer corps—are alleged to be contemplating a monster parade, if not actually a march, on Canton, to put Communist ideas to the test. To prevent disorder General Chang is reported to have brought thousands of his Whampoa Cadets to the precincts of the city.

## SETTLEMENT TERMS.

PROPOSED NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

APPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION.

Government Resumes Role of Mediator.

There is no note of triumph or exaltation, but a spirit of conciliation and willingness to co-operate, manifest in the official announcements of the cancellation of the general strike.

The decision was largely due to the intention of Sir Herbert Samuel, who submitted a scheme providing for a resumption of the subsidy for a reasonable period and the establishment of a National Wages Board, including representatives of both parties and an independent Chairman.

The cancellation of the strike is absolutely unconditional, but the proclamation of a state of emergency will remain in force at present.

The Miners' Federation was not consulted regarding the terms of settlement, and the stoppage of their work is to continue indefinitely.

### DOOR OPENED.

Sir H. Samuel's Intervention.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.

The cancellation of the strike was largely due to the intervention of Sir Herbert Samuel, who, following conversations with the Trades Union Congress, wrote a letter to-day formulating the conclusions reached and emphasising that he was acting entirely on his own initiative. He had not received authority from the Government and was unable to give assurances on its behalf.

He expressed the opinion that the proposals embodied in the memorandum were suitable for adoption and likely to promote a settlement of the differences in the coal industry.

He promised strongly to recommend Government acceptance when the negotiations were renewed.

### Relying on Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Arthur Pugh replied, concurring that the memorandum offered a basis for the renewal of negotiations. He stated that the necessary measures were being taken to terminate the general strike, relying on the Prime Minister's published assurances regarding the steps that would follow, and assuming that during the resumed negotiations the subsidy would be renewed and the lock-out notices to the miners immediately withdrawn.

### Terms Proposed.

Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum provided:—  
Firstly—Negotiations regarding conditions in the coal industry to be resumed and the subsidy to be renewed for a reasonable period.

Secondly—Negotiations are not likely to be successful unless means are provided of settling disputes in the industry other than by conferences of miners and owners alone. Consequently a National Wages Board should be established, including representatives of the two parties, with a neutral element as independent Chairman.

Thirdly—The parties to the Board should be entitled to raise any points considered relevant.  
Fourthly—There should be no revision of previous wages rates unless there are sufficient assurances that the measures of re-organisation which the Royal Coal Commission proposed will be effectively adopted.

### Duties of Committee.

A Committee should be established as the Prime Minister proposed, including men's representatives, whose duty would be to co-operate with the Government in preparing necessary legislative and administrative measures.  
The same Committee or the National Wages Board should assure itself that the necessary steps so far as relate to matters within the industry were not being neglected or unduly postponed.

### IN THE COMMONS.

Victory Achieved for Common Sense.

London, May 12.

When the House of Commons assembled there was a very crowded gathering. There was an electrical atmosphere and a buzz of

comments and outbreaks of cheering. On Mr. S. Baldwin, the Prime Minister entering he received an ovation.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of York were seated in the Peers' Gallery.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, asked whether Mr. Baldwin had any statement to make?

### Mr. Baldwin's Statement.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Trades Union Congress had called at Downing Street and told him that they had decided to call off the strike forthwith. He (Mr. Baldwin) replied to them that it would be the immediate effort of himself and his colleagues to secure the resumption of the negotiations on the mining industry with a view to the earliest possible settlement.

He (Mr. Baldwin) would only add to the House that he believed that peace had come and that the victory that had been won was a victory for common sense not for any one part of the country or for the best part of the whole of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Baldwin added that it was of the utmost importance that the British people should look not backward but forward. "We should resume the work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice and vindictiveness."

### Discussion Desired.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that he was anxious not to commit a breach of the good feeling for which Mr. Baldwin had appealed, but many practical details had to be considered. This necessitated a discussion and he hoped that Mr. Baldwin would make a fuller statement.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he recognised the necessity for a fuller statement as soon as possible, but it was impossible that day. He would keep in touch with Mr. MacDonald.

There was no demonstration on Mr. MacDonald's question and Mr. Baldwin's statement, and after Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald, and other leaders departed the House proceeded to debate the Merchandise Marks Bill.

### IN THE LORDS.

Not a Moment for Triumph.

London, May 12.

In the House of Lords, in announcing "the great news," the Marquess of Salisbury said that there was no note of triumph in his voice and he hoped there would be no note of triumph elsewhere. "The British people had asserted themselves and returned to the path of legality. The Government would resume the role of mediator in the efforts to produce peace in the coal industry without the least delay." Lord Oxford and Asquith agreed that it was not a moment for reclamation or exultation. He declared that all classes of the community felt gratitude and satisfaction at the constancy, patience, good temper, and self-sacrifice exhibited in all quarters, but he uttered a warning that we were not yet at the end of our troubles. This matter would exercise those qualities which would still be required in full measure for weeks ahead.

(Continued on Page 7.)

### TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/2.15/16.

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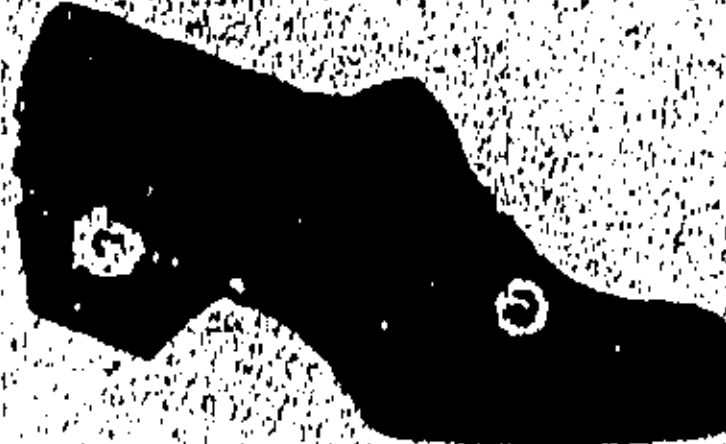
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## SCOUT RALLY.

## H.K.V.D.C. HEADQUARTERS INSPECTION.

## H.E.'S ADVICE.

The Volunteer Defence Corps parade ground was the scene yesterday afternoon of a rally of the local Boy Scout troops and of their inspection by H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi.

The arrival of His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Clementi, was the signal for the salute and the inspection followed after which an interesting series of displays was given embracing the various branches of Scouting. The Volunteer band of H.M.S. "Durban" played appropriate music throughout the afternoon.

On the conclusion of the display, His Excellency presented awards to various members of the troops, these being the Prince of Wales' Banner for general proficiency and smartness, which was won by the 7th Troop (Sai-yung-pun School); the Silver Medal and certificate, signed by Sir R. Baden Powell to Scout Master Braga of the 1st Hongkong Troop for services rendered in rescuing a girl at the Po King Fong collapse on July 18, last year; letters of commendation to Troop Leader Kwok Mok-hoi, of the 13th Troop, for rendering first aid to injured persons on two occasions, and to Scout Chan King-ming for aid rendered to the Health Authorities in discovering a case of concealed small-pox.

Two Scout Masters were presented with warrants of appointment, and took the Scout Promise in full view of the assemblage.

After His Excellency had been welcomed by the Rev. G. T. Waldergrave, Commissioner and Deputy Camp Chief, the Scouts were addressed briefly by His Excellency who stressed the need for an increase in Scout Masters, particularly in the Chinese troops. If the graduates and undergraduates of the Hongkong University would interest themselves in the movement, they would be able to instill that fine spirit which had met the Bolshevik menace last year. If last year in the schools there had been a strong Scout detachment, there would have been no such youthful folly as the schoolboy strike.

The Scouts were a brotherhood of boys, and they would eventually become a brotherhood of men. Their training was such that it would be of great value, not only to their motherland, but to the world in general. Concluding, His Excellency pledged his support to the movement and assured all those present of his assistance in whatever capacity it might be needed.

The Commissioner was assisted by Lt. Colonel T. A. Robertson, O.B.E. His Excellency the Governor attended in his capacity as Chief Scout.

The troops taking part were:—Rover Scouts—Sea Rover Patrol, Roving Fifth Patrols, 6th H. K. Rover Patrol, Scout Troops.—H. K. Scouts, St. Joseph's College, St. Andrew's, Kowloon, 1st Wanchai Wesleyan, Murray, "Roving Fifth," Ellis Kadoorie School, Saiyungpun School, 1st South China Athletic Association, Taihook Scottish, St. Paul's College, Ying Wa College, 2nd S. C. A. A. 1st Taihook Chinese, 2nd Taihook Chinese, 3rd Taihook Chinese, 1st Yumatti, Central, and Japanese H. K. B. S. A., as well as the following Wolf Cub units—"Bulldog" attached to 5th Troop, St. Andrew's, Kowloon, and Peak.

The programme was as follows:—

Ambulance display, Wolf Cub display, Jujitsu and Japanese fencing, Ambulance instruction, Scout games and physical exercises, Bamboo tower construction, Trek cart drill, Pyramids, Chinese boxing exercises, Highland dancing, Scout games and mimetic exercises, Camping, Tent pitching and striking, Signalling, Fleet manoeuvres (illustrating control of fleet by signals, and concluding with the signal to "Chase the enemy," by 1st Sea Scouts, under Chief Yeoman of Signals Smith, H.M.S. "Tamar," each Scout representing a warship), Fire-fighting, Ambulance work, Signalling, and Cycle stretcher work.

The fire fighting display included a jump into the life saving sheet from the cornice of the Headquarters of Sub-Officer Chan, of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, who was in charge of that particular branch of the display.

"It is not through the material but rather through the spiritual that the world of nature is to be understood."—Archbishop of York.

## MANSLAUGHTER.

## CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

## POLICE EVIDENCE.

The charge of manslaughter against Mr. S. J. Squire, of the Hongkong Electric Company, arising out of the death of a Chinese from injuries received when he was run into by a motor cycle while seated near the tramway shelter at Causeway Bay was continued before Major Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, defending, submitted witnesses to lengthy cross-examination. Mr. H. S. Fitzroy appeared on behalf of deceased's relatives.

The first witness called was a coolie employed by the Tramway Company, who corroborated the evidence given by other witnesses at previous hearings. Answering a question, witness said it seemed to him as if there were two persons on the machine.

Sub-inspector Field and Sergeant Rozeksky who were proceeding to Bay View in rishas after a bomb raid were the next witnesses. They passed the machine about a hundred yards from the spot where the accident occurred and immediately they reached Bay View Police Station they heard of the accident. Sub-inspector Field said he remarked to the Sergeant that the way the machines were being driven. He estimated the speed between 35 and 40 miles an hour. One of the machines was observed to be carrying a pillion passenger. Sergeant Rozeksky described the machines as terrible. He thought the one was trying to overtake the other, as they were so close together.

Evidence of damage to the machine was given by Sergeant Roberts who held the opinion that the machine must have been ridden at an excessive speed to cause the damage.

Sub-inspector Alexander said that when Mr. Squire was cautioned and charged he preferred not to say anything.

Mr. Leask said he understood the Chinese made a statement before his death, but Chief Inspector Kent replied that the man died almost immediately after admission to hospital.

The case for the prosecution being closed, hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

Moscow, April 27.—Iron mines covering three hundred square kilometres have been discovered near Kurs, Russia. Experts estimate that the mines contain sixteen to twenty billion tons of pure ore.

The final show of the splendid British film "The Love Story of Allette Brunton" at the Queen's Theatre last night was a great success. The large audience showed as much enthusiasm as did those who were present on the first screening of the film. The opening scenes of the hunt and the cross-country run were exciting, and the scenery, lovely, but the greatest interest centred around the court room with the trial of Lucy Towers (Isobel Elsom) for the murder of her husband, William Towers (Lewis Gilbert) with the prosecuting counsel (James Carew), and the young barrister (Henry Victor), who so ably defended the case and brought the acquittal of the murderers. A remarkable film indeed!



## IS IT THE HAT?

Some women would have you believe that beauty is merely a matter of hats. When a hat suits her they say, a woman always looks pretty and fresh. Pretty—perhaps. But fresh? Well, that depends. Put the most charming hat in the world above a pallid face, with tired, lustre-lacking eyes, drawn cheeks and bloodless lips, and it will fail to impart any suggestion of youthful bloom; but on the contrary, will accentuate the haggardness.

Not, it is not, the hat that gives beauty, but the pink-like complexion, the rosy lips, the soft glowing eyes, the plump contours which spring from perfect health and good health depends not upon the skill of the milliner or dressmaker, but on the quality of the blood which is flowing through your veins.

## THE SOVIET.

## GHASTLY FAILURE OF SYNDICATED INDUSTRIES.

Manchouli April 26.—Now comes from Soviet Russia report an extraordinary state of affairs as being in existence in that country, and inasmuch as some of them have been at one time or another either directly or indirectly connected with the Soviet Government, but have now escaped to the Far East for refuge—being no longer able to stand the numerous impositions and acts of red-tape on the part of the powers-that-be, with the consequent impossible living conditions—there is no reason to doubt their statements. These newcomers represent men of all walks of life, some being engineers, textile workers and physicians, others theatre artists, musicians and hospital attendants. What these people have reported is entirely different from the colourful accounts disseminated in the outside world under Soviet auspices.

"You will be interested to hear," said an engineer who formerly worked in a Soviet iron foundry, "that living conditions have become so bad in Soviet Russia that professional men are one by one seeking means to escape to the outside world. We thought at first that in course of time conditions would so improve under the aegis of the Government that comfortable employment would eventually be found by all, but after waiting nine long years for amelioration we have decided we have had enough.

## People Poorer Than Ever.

"The Soviet Government forcibly reminds us of the truth of the saying, 'Stealing from Peter to pay Paul.' Although there has been considerable talk of modifications in the Soviet financial and economic policies, the fact remains that private initiative is taxed to the utmost limit. Thus, we who have worked for the Government have been obliged to buy our necessities from government organisations, and the prices quoted by these are at all times higher than those quoted by smugglers. We have found, in this way, that the wages received from the government are promptly snatched back by the Government! After nine years of this sort of thing, it is no wonder we are poorer off to-day than we were in the beginning."

In order to be able to get out of the country, this informant said he had to hoodwink the Government with the information that he wished to gather fresh engineering knowledge and experience in Japanese institutions and had to give a pledge that he would return to Soviet Russia and that, whilst abroad, he would not concert with reactionaries.

## Mills Denuded of Machinery.

A textile-worker said that most of the mills in Soviet Russia are working only part time both on account of lack of adequate machinery and inefficiency on the part of the Government controllers. These mills are unable to cover even one-fourth of the local demand for textiles, but this has not prevented the Soviet Government from establishing a "Textile Syndicate" with countless branches and agencies abroad. The fact of the matter, this textile-worker said, is that the Soviet Government has effected an arrangement with certain German mills to supply the "Syndicate" with German-made textiles bearing the labels of the "Syndicate's" mills. The "Soviet Government is losing millions every year in these 'Syndicate' operations which are, of course, intended for propaganda more than anything else.

A physician who is now on his way to Shanghai said that it was impossible for him to conduct his own practice. The Soviet Government herded all physicians like so many sheep and told them what and what not to do, as though even in medical knowledge the Government knew more than men who had worked their way up in the profession. Under all sorts of red-tape, medical knowledge in Soviet Russia has declined by at least 30 per cent. until at the present time the common whisper in Russia is that the surest way to see the next world would be to enter one of the Soviet "sanitariums."

## Opera For Workmen Unpopular.

An opera singer, now in Japan, and a violinist said that the Soviet Government considered music as an article instead of an art. In Moscow and Leningrad, they had to render concerts daily for the benefit of common labourers whose lack of appreciation of the performers' art was illustrated by the fact that during the progress of a concert there would be fighting going on in the hall at the same time. The artists received no money but board and lodging. The former consisted usually of unsavoury dishes turned out by government soup kitchens, whereas the latter meant a small, cold room meagrely furnished.

The opera-singer had also to give a similar pledge to that given by the engineer already mentioned before he was allowed to leave Russia with his wife and children. They have all now found a home in Harbin.

In order to frustrate many people as possible from going abroad, the Soviet Government has recently revised its fees for passports. Non-union members will now have to pay something like \$300 dollars, and union members 200 dollars for a passport. Even at these exorbitant rates, it takes months for anyone to secure a passport. A sort of impositions are made upon the population, and artificial methods to bring about a "satisfactory trade balance" are resorted to at every turn. Thus, during March, the Commissary for Trade reported that the "satisfactory balance" stood at 420,000 roubles. The fact of the matter was that during that month a good deal of goods imported into the country were held up on the frontiers of Europe and Asia to make way for exports.

## Criticism of Foreign Policy.

There is great dissatisfaction in the country over its political and economical situation. The Government is being subjected to sarcastic criticisms in regard to its China policy and at Chita, during a meeting for the discussion of Marshal Chang T'ai-lin's demand for Ambassador Karakhan's recall, speaker after speaker denounced the shortsightedness of the Soviet agents abroad. The gathering had to be dispersed by the police, a heated had the speakers become eventually.

In connection with Comrade Karakhan, the engineer said, this was not the first time his recall had been demanded by a foreign Government. Comrade Karakhan, while acting as Soviet envoy to Latvia, and subsequently as Soviet envoy to Poland, was requested by both the Latvian and Polish Governments to make himself scarce in view of his activities as a propagandist against these Governments. "It would be interesting," this engineer remarked, "to know whether the Soviet Government still considers Karakhan an able diplomat."

## Commissars' Childish Stupidity.

In Moscow, the Commissars are much annoyed with Japan. They had expected the Japanese Government to interfere in the Chinese demand for "Comrade Karakhan's" withdrawal, but Tokyo having done nothing in this direction, they have arrived at the conclusion, through typically Soviet logic, that Japan is not a friend of Russia. Indeed no one has said that Japan was a friend of Soviet Russia, but common sense would have told these Commissars that no Government could interfere with another Government on behalf of a third Government without running the risk of creating resentment.

Investigators from abroad are shown around all the bright sides and the newcomers from Soviet Russia predict that the party of British Conservative members who have just left for that country on an investigation trip will be shown not what they should see but what the Soviet Government would like them to see. Although the Soviet Government has promised the party in entirety "free hand," it would see to it that the "guides" would only conduct Sir Frank Nelson, Mr. Robert Boothby, Cargill, R. C. Bourne, and Lieutenant Colonel Russell Moore through an especially created "fairland."

Unofficial investigators are never wanted by the Soviet Government, and the mere mention of the word "journalist" on an application for a passport to enter Soviet Russia is sufficient to produce a refusal from the Soviet authorities to grant it. O. Daily News.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVALS.

List of passengers arrived per P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" on April 10:—

From Southampton for Hongkong: Mrs. H. Hills, two children, Miss Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sedgwick, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Comdr. H. Handley, Q.M.S., A. E. Lea, Mrs. Lea and three children, E/Major F. C. Roberts, Mr. J. E. Borland, Mr. D. E. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, and two children, Mr. C. R. Spittay, Comdr. C. Schwert, Sergt.-Comdr. and Mrs. P. Gibson, child and infant, Miss H. Bugden, Sergt.-Lt. R. N. Finlayson, Mr. W. Bruce, Crgt.-Lt. and Mrs. Aubrey, R.S.M., W. Giggell, Lt.-Sig. F. L. Parton, Lt.-Seam' Anderson, Stoker E. Bayley, Telg. F. Cotterall, S.B.A., E. Kent, C.P.O. E. A. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graves.

From Port Said for Hongkong: Miss M. E. Reid.

From Colombo for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. White.

From Singapore for Hongkong: Miss E. S. Henry, Mr. P. E. Vernon, Mr. O. S. Dynes, Mr. W. Bownia, Mr. W. M. Bray, Mrs. Cantrell, Miss A. E. Carter, Mr. J. W. Ridgers, Mr. Colt (2), Mr. G. Every, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. T. Yeoman, Mrs. T. Y. S. Ong, Mr. Ong Boom-tai, Mr. A. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall, Misses MacDougall (2), Mr. F. L. Lazarus, Mr. Corneau, Mr. Sum Chok-hang, Mr. K. Jones, Mr. H. Moshus, Sergt. W. J. Townshend, Mr. S. E. Tan, Mr. T. Tagami, Mr. T. Kamamara, Mr. Dryver, and Mr. Chang Young-ding.

From Southampton for Manilla: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jinks and infant.

From Southampton for Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cullen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. MacVeigh, two children and infant, Mr. R. Newsum, Mrs. Kelsey and two children, Mr. R. H. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Keogh and three children, Mrs. L. F. Adams and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Anning, Mrs. D. C. Bathurst, Mr. J. F. Black, Mr. G. Pearson, Miss M. C. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tonkin, Mrs. E. M. Martin, Dr. E. F. Wilks, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. H. Henley, Mr. R. Aiton, Miss K. Kirkpatrick, Miss H. Twyford, Mr. A. E. Pearson, Mr. P. Jenkins, Mr. R. H. Knight, and Sergt.-Lt. D. C. Drake.

From Southampton for Yokohama: Lady and Miss E. Tilley and maid, and Mr. R. C. Jackson.

From Port Said for Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson.

From Penang for Hongkong: Mrs. Chan Som-cheng and two children.

From Colombo for Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. Webb-Peploe, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Muccio, Mr. B. C. M. Johnstone, and Mrs. E. A. Brownlow.

From Singapore for Shanghai: Mr. Henley.

List of passengers arrived per s.s. "President Wilson" from San Francisco via Ports on May 13:—

For Hongkong: Mr. M. F. Japtista, Mr. D. Brockman, Mr. P. S. Chang, Mr. C. P. Chen, Lt. B. M. Douglas, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. Juen Fong-fox, Miss Kitty Foo, Miss E. Ferdinands, Miss Choy Ion, Mrs. L. H. Garlington, Mrs. Haynes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Huang, Mr. Yue Chi.

From Port Said for Hongkong: Miss M. E. Reid.

From Colombo for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. White.

From Singapore for Hongkong: Miss E. S. Henry, Mr. P. E. Vernon, Mr. O. S. Dynes, Mr. W. Bownia, Mr. W. M. Bray, Mrs. Cantrell, Miss A. E. Carter, Mr. J. W. Ridgers, Mr. Colt (2), Mr. G. Every, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. T. Yeoman, Mrs. T. Y. S. Ong, Mr. Ong Boom-tai, Mr. A. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall, Misses MacDougall (2), Mr. F. L. Lazarus, Mr. Corneau, Mr. Sum Chok-hang, Mr. K. Jones, Mr. H. Moshus, Sergt. W. J. Townshend, Mr. S. E. Tan, Mr. T. Tagami, Mr. T. Kamamara, Mr. Dryver, and Mr. Chang Young-ding.



Al. Johnson, an American stage comedian.

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ANDES MARU Saturday, 5th June.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS &amp; BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban &amp; Capetown.

M.S. LA PLATA MARU Friday, 14th May.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

REIMER MARU Thursday, 20th May.

TACOMA MARU Sunday, 6th June.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR &amp; MOMBASA.

PANAMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd June.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.

SANTUKI MARU Thursday, 27th May.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

SEKKOU MARU Wednesday, 2nd June.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER—Via Singapore and Japan.

ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai), Wednesday, 26th May.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.

SPUNCO MARU (From Keelung), Sunday, 23rd May.

JAPAN PORTS.

CELEBES MARU Monday, 17th May.

BINGO MARU Monday, 24th May.

INDO MARU Sunday, 6th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

KALJO MARU Sunday, 16th May noon.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 23rd, May Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

KOTSU MARU Wednesday, 19th May 10 a.m.

TAKAO and KEELUNG.

GANGES MARU Sunday, 23rd May.

DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.

KINZAN MARU Middle of May.

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**SQUALL DAMAGE.**

EXCITING INCIDENT IN HARBOUR.

BOAT CAPSIZED.

Passengers on the "Star" ferry at about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon witnessed an exciting sight, in mid-stream during the sudden wind squall which damaged glass shutters in several business houses.

A small cargo boat capsized, the mast being well down in the water. A woman carrying an infant and another woman were noticed on the keel holding on for dear life, while a man, waist deep in water, was seen standing on some portion of the rudder.

Launches in the vicinity quickly reached the spot and pulled the unfortunate occupants aboard. It was ascertained that there were no others on the boat. The boat was then towed to Causeway Bay.

**FALL FROM GRACE.**

REFINERY HANDS STEAL CLOTH.

BOTH "GUILTY."

Mr. John Mitchell, of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, was the complainant in a case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning when a Chinese sugar worker was charged with the larceny of two filter cloths while a fireman was also associated with him in a charge of aiding and abetting in the theft.

The first accused pleaded guilty, while the other evaded the charge by making a statement which in the end amounted to a plea of guilty. He said that the first accused handed him the cloth to take out of the gate early in the morning but being afraid to do so he passed it on to another man.

Both were sentenced to one month's hard labour.

**DOWN AND OUT.**

RUSSIAN DESTITUATES FLIGHT.

A POLITICAL VICTIM.

A Russian named Alexis Piatnitsky pleaded to be without money or work when he was brought before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of being a vagrant.

Sergeant Elston said that the man was of a respectable family and was turned out of Russia by political parties. He had been to Canton looking for work and later secured employment as an overseer in the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company, but was forced to leave owing to illness. It was hoped to send him to Shanghai. A commitment was made to the House of Detention where he would receive much needed medical attention.

**SOME RAIN.**

FORECAST UNTIL NOON TO-MORROW.

According to Observatory forecasts, some rain may be expected during the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow. Indications for this period are North or variable winds, moderate, generally cloudy, some rain.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day was 0.21 inch, making the total for the year 25.15 against an average of 15.19 inches.

The report issued at 11.20 a.m. to-day states that pressure has increased moderately from N.E. China to S. Manchuria and slightly over central Japan, the Yangtze Valley and Tongking. It has decreased moderately over the Loochoos and slightly over Formosa. Over the Philippines and S. China it is nearly stationary. An anticyclone lies over Manchuria and a trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to the Loochoos with a deepening depression at its N.E. extremity.

**CATCHER BITTEN.**

An Indian constable on dog catching duty was bitten in the thumb by a chow dog yesterday after he had seized the animal by the hind legs.

The animal which was found to be suffering from an advanced stage of mange disease was destroyed.

Dr. F. M. Grace Ozorio has moved from York Building to St. George's Building.

**OUR HARBOUR.**

NEW VESSELS ARRIVE IN PORT.

STEAMER PUTS BACK.

Two new ocean-going vessels, have arrived here together, with motor ships.

The O.S.K. "La Plata Maru" came direct from Kobe with 292 tons of cargo for Hongkong and 2,208 tons through cargo. She has on board 11 European and 14 Asiatic cabin passengers and 380 dock passengers. Captain T. Ichikawa commands the crew of 115. This boat is of 4,386.35 registered tons and of 6,000 horse power. She will be on the run between the Far East and South America, via the Cape. An unofficial reception was being held on board this afternoon.

The "Prince Line" "Malayan Prince" is the other new boat here. Mr. R. M. Dyer, chief manager of the Hongkong &amp; Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was one of the many interested visitors on board.

The Indo-China s.s. "Yastahing" put out for the North yesterday but had to slow up about ten miles out. Recently her bows were damaged in a collision with the O.S.K. "Tacoma Maru" and she had gone into dock for repairs. Yesterday trouble developed. It is stated, in the boilers, and she was brought back by a tug. She is expected to leave again to-morrow.

**LOCAL SHIPPING.**

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

**THE MORNING LIST.**

This morning, the following sea-going arrivals at Hongkong were reported:—

Haining (882) Br., from Foo-chow, Swatow, Douglas Co.

Telemachus (1840) Br., from Saigon; Wo. Fat Sing.

Malwa (5985) Br., from London, Singapore; P. &amp; O.

Shantung (1568) Br., from Shanghai; B. &amp; S.

Eurylochus (3600) Br., from New York, Shanghai; B. &amp; S.

Chaksang (1470) Br., from Bangkok; Kohsichang; J. M. &amp; Co.

President Wilson (8319) Am., from San Francisco, Shanghai; Dollar Line.

Marosa (889) Nor., from Canton; Thoresen.

Tonkin (846) Fr., from Haiphong; M. M.

Heinan (484) Port., from Kwong-chow-wan; Yew Kee.

Saigon Maru (2758) Jap., from Karatsu, Sakito; Y. K. K.

La Plata Maru (4387) Jap., from Kobe; O. S. K.

Chungking (249) Chinese, from Kwong-chow-wan; Hong On.

Siu Yik (178) Chinese, from Sha-u-chung; Fuk Hoi.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Nam Tau; Fuk Hoi.

**DEPARTURES.**

For Moji; Macassar Maru.

For Hau Hoi; Tak Hing.

For Singapore; Hangsang.

Chicago Maru.

For Shanghai; Soochow, Malwa, Titan.

For Tsingtao; Kojun Maru.

For Amoy; Kingyuen.

For Wei-hai-wei; Kueichow.

For Sha-u-chung; Sui Yik.

For B'Beasi; Marosa.

For Keelung; Tokiwa Maru.

For Kwong-chow-wan; Sun Li.

**MOTOR ACCIDENTS.**

While driving his motor cycle along Nathan Road yesterday, Dr. Alexander Frimmermann, of "Homeville," Kowloon City, ran into Miss Nellie Docherty at the Middle Road junction. She received abrasions to the right knee, but refused to be taken to hospital.

At Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City, a Chinese attempted to board a private motor lorry which was being towed at the time. The man raised the footboard and fell, receiving injuries to his thigh.

**REVOLVER STOLEN.**

An automatic revolver loaded in seven chambers was stolen from the residence of Mr. G. M. Hall, No. 172, The Peak.

The weapon had been kept in a locked drawer since the beginning of February, but on opening the drawer on Tuesday it was found to have gone.

A blank return of notifiable diseases in the Colony was returned for the 24 hours ending yesterday.

**ROBBER ATTACK.**

WOMAN'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

STABBED IN MOUTH.

Yu Ting-fong, a female school teacher living at No. 491, Shanghai Street (second floor), Yaumati, was subjected to violent treatment by two men who entered the house at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon bent on robbery.

She was pinned down while lying on the bed, but made a desperate struggle to get free and shouted for assistance. Enraged at this act, one of the robbers stabbed her in the mouth with a dagger and both of them bolted from the house without having had the opportunity to take anything.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.****PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**TAKAO.  
May 12.—O.S.K. Kotau Maru  
13.—O.S.K. Gungo Maru  
14.—O.S.K. Esan Maru  
SWATOW.  
May 14.—D. L. Haining  
15.—O.S.K. Kajo Maru  
16.—O.S.K. Kotu Maru  
AMOY.  
May 14.—D. L. Haining  
15.—O.S.K. Kajo Maru  
16.—O.S.K. Kotu Maru  
FOOCHOW.  
May 14.—D. L. Haining  
15.—O.S.K. Kajo Maru  
16.—O.S.K. Kotu Maru  
SHANGHAI.  
May 14.—O. N. Langchow  
15.—O. N. Express of Canada  
16.—O. N. Shantung  
17.—O. N. Suifang  
18.—A. O. L. Pros. Grant  
19.—N. Y. K. Atsuta Maru  
20.—N. Y. K. Taiyo Maru  
21.—N. Y. K. Toyoaka Maru  
22.—O. N. Chaoan  
23.—N. Y. K. Nagato Maru  
24.—P. & O. Kipperpoie  
25.—O. N. Linan  
26.—L. O. S. N. Pooching  
27.—O. N. Seachuan  
28.—J. C. J. L. Tildarosa  
29.—J. C. J. L. Chia o'yn  
30.—N. Y. K. Morika Maru  
31.—P. & O. M. o'us  
32.—O. P. S. Empress of Russia  
33.—A. O. L. Pros. Radisson  
34.—L. O. S. N. Padua  
35.—B. F. P. Autcor  
36.—N. Y. K. Toyo Maru  
37.—L. T. Esquillo  
38.—P. & O. Kampo  
39.—A. O. L. Pros. Jackson  
40.—O. P. S. Empress of Asia  
41.—O. P. S. Empress of Canada  
42.—N. Y. K. Siberia Maru  
43.—O. P. S. Empress of Russia  
44.—O. P. S. Empress of Asia  
45.—O. P. S. Empress of Canada  
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Empress of Russia	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
Empress of Australia	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 19	June 30
Empress of Asia	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 12
Empress of Canada	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 26
Empress of Russia	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Australia	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
Empress of Asia	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
Empress of Russia	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Australia	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 20

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"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp & Bull
"PERIM"	7,448	12th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	22nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd June	Marseilles, London, Rangoon & A. & W. R.
"NAGPURA"	6,288	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B. & M. Y.
"KASHGAR"	9,114	17th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	6,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B. & M. Y.
"MANTUA"	10,942	28th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"JEYPORE"	6,318	6th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B. & M. Y.
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	20th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	30th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	20th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	20th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	20th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	20th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	30th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,198	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

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## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S. S.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"TALMA"	10,000	20th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,541	27th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	3rd June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,954	10th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	17th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,541	31st July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"TANDA"	6,958	1st June	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, & Sulu.
"TAKADA"	6,949	8th June	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, & Sulu.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	15th June	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, & Sulu.

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London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"KIDDERPORE"	6,334	18th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	21st May	Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	11th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	18th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	25th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	2nd July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	9th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	16th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	30th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	13th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	27th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	17th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	24th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

### FOREWORD

Our Modern World defined God as a "religious complex" and laughed at the Ten Commandments as OLD FASHIONED.

Then, through the laughter, came the shattering thunder of the World War. And now a blood-drenched, bitter world—no longer laughing—cries for a way out.

There is but one way out.

It existed before it was engraven upon Tablets of Stone. It will exist when stone has crumbled.

The Ten Commandments are not rules to obey as a personal favour to God.

They are the fundamental principles without which mankind cannot live together. They are not laws—they are the LAW.

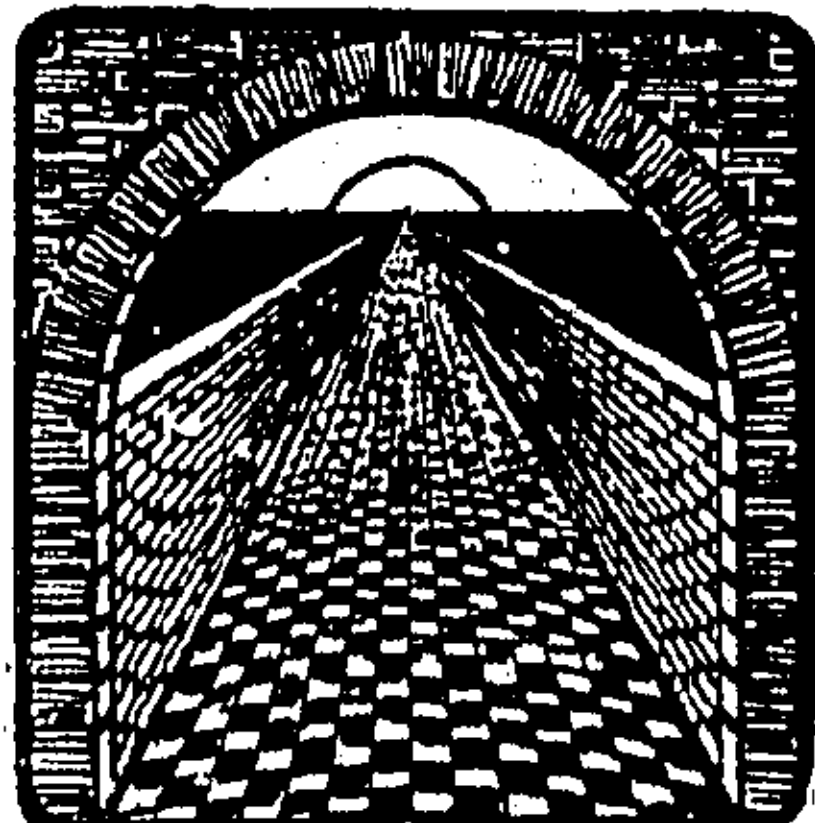
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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

U. Conella thanks all friends  
for expressed sympathy and floral  
tributes sent.

Hongkong, Thursday, May 13, 1926.

### STRIKE REFLECTIONS.

If outsiders really see most of  
the game, there will be precious  
few eulogies flying around in re-  
gard to the calling off of the  
general strike at Home. Not only  
errors of judgment but grotesque  
blunders were made by all parties  
to the conflict of nine days' duration.

It seems inconceivable, for in-  
stance, that the Government  
should be impotent in the face of  
the threat of a general strike in-  
volving the people's supplies of  
food and necessities of life. It  
is true that a belated "ruling"  
was given by that well-known  
legal authority, Mr. Justice  
Astbury, who held that the  
general strike was illegal and  
that the strikers did not come under the protecting  
clauses of the Trade Disputes  
Act. But where was the Govern-  
ment's own legal advisers? Why  
could they not make up the Gov-  
ernment's mind for it—seeing it  
was unable to do so itself—in-  
stead of leaving it to  
one of His Majesty's Judges  
to clarify the legal position  
after the general strike had been  
in force a week? Surely in this  
respect the Government missed a  
glorious opportunity of quashing  
the strike from its very inception.

It may also be argued that the  
Government, after doing so much  
to reconcile the miners and the  
coal owners, was rather pre-  
cipitate in rupturing the negotia-  
tions at the eleventh hour on  
April 30—the eve of the coal  
owners' lock-out notices taking  
effect. To say that it was in-  
fluenced by the interference with  
the liberty of the Press and by the  
threat of a general strike is not at  
all convincing. Too well did the  
Government know the great value  
of a few hours—or even minutes—  
of patience and mediation in the  
interests of the whole country.

On the other hand, from the  
moment that the general strike  
was declared, the Government, as  
protectors of the people and as  
guarantors of their food supplies,  
acted promptly and admirably.

Within an incredibly short space  
of time they set in motion an  
emergency machine for counter-  
acting the strike that could not be  
equalled in the whole wide world.  
As day succeeded day, that  
machine was working more per-  
fectly, and it was indeed a  
triumph to be able to claim that  
the tide had turned before Tues-  
day's peace moves began to  
assume concrete shape.

Then we come to the coal  
owners—a much maligned class.  
That they were privy to the  
breakdown of the negotiations on  
the fateful evening of April 30  
cannot be denied. They appeared  
a trifle too eager to put their lock-  
out notices into effect, exactly as  
the clock struck midnight. No  
sane or reasonable person can  
expect any employer or body of  
employers to carry on business at  
a dead loss; but the coal owners,  
no less than the miners, had been  
spoiled by the Government  
through the subsidy. Surely they  
could have exercised patience and  
forbearance for a day or two  
longer? Looking to the favour-  
able trend of the April negotia-  
tions up to a certain point, what  
was to hinder them voluntarily to  
withdraw their notices until it  
was definitely established that  
negotiations had inevitably failed?

As to the part played by the  
Trades Union Congress, who acted  
on behalf of the miners, bias  
need not be insinuated—against  
anyone who asserts that they  
blundered and muddled right  
through—until the tide turned  
against them and they con-  
descended to visit the Prime  
Minister yesterday forenoon.  
Their interference with the pub-  
lication of the "Daily Mail" was  
certainly a *faux pas*. Their  
threat of a general strike was  
another mistake. Their fulfil-  
ment of that threat was another.  
Their acquiescence in the strikers'  
clamour to "starve the people"  
was likewise fatal, even though  
they sort of half-heartedly en-  
deavoured to make a show of  
assisting in the supplies of actual  
necessaries of life. In short,  
after making a sorry mess of the  
whole miserable business, they  
had virtually to admit being  
outgeneralled and outmanoeuvred  
by the Government. The Trades  
Union Congress have been taught  
a lesson. May they profit by it  
in future!

Naturally, there is a chorus of  
congratulations on the cancelling  
of the general strike. The whole  
country—nay, the whole Empire—  
feels relieved. It is not out of  
the wood yet. The miners—the  
men most concerned, after all—are  
aggravated at the cancellation  
of the strike. Patience and  
conciliation and forbearance are  
still essential qualities in reaching  
a final decision. But the experi-  
ences of the past nine days should  
be a powerful factor in leading to  
a permanent peace eminently fair  
and reasonable to all parties con-  
cerned and to the nation as a  
whole.

### PORT DEVELOPMENT.

The necessity for bringing the  
Port of Hongkong up to date has  
become a matter of increasing  
urgency since, events some three  
or four years ago and in more

recent times, illustrated the dis-  
advantages of being at the mercy  
of cheap, unskilled labour. It is  
essential that Hongkong should  
give up as far as it can its depen-  
dence on that kind of labour and  
have recourse to the up-to-date  
mechanical means which its im-  
portance justifies, viz. the intro-  
duction of large transit godowns  
on modern wharves. Schemes  
have been evolved for Harbour  
development which the Govern-  
ment has not yet been in a posi-  
tion to put in hand but it is pleas-  
ing to note that private enterprise  
is co-operating with the Govern-  
ment in at least one scheme which  
when completed will provide facili-  
ties for the handling of cargo on  
the Hongkong side on modern  
lines, the absence of which has  
been somewhat of a blot on an  
otherwise excellent record of  
achievement in the development  
of our unique harbour. We refer  
to the development of the North  
Point foreshore, the filling from  
the new 100 foot road which is  
being deposited at the western  
end for that purpose, "the con-  
struction (now seven-eighths  
finished) of a quay wall providing  
1,693 feet of berthing and the  
future scheme for providing god-  
owns in which wasteful labour  
will be eliminated. In the posses-  
sion of such a magnificent stretch  
of deep water frontage with  
wharfage alongside and stacking  
area extending back to the main  
road—and for a greater portion  
of its length, 800 feet in depth—  
the Government holds a field for  
future Harbour development  
second only to that proposed to be  
created at Hung Hom. As was  
pointed out by Mr. T. L. Perkins,  
formerly Director of Public  
Works, throughout Hongkong's  
extended miles of sea front there  
is not at present one single place  
set apart for facilitating the land-  
ing and distribution of building  
materials and for receiving the  
vast amount of debris, other than  
refuse, which has to be disposed  
of yearly in every big city. Al-  
though North Point from its posi-  
tion of extremity will not ever  
satisfactorily meet the City's full  
requirements in this respect, it  
can do so to a very considerable  
extent and very spacious accom-  
modation should be set aside for  
this purpose. Its greatest ad-  
vantage, however, will be in the  
facilities it is likely to give for  
cheaper handling of cargo which  
should assist materially in the de-  
velopment of local trade. It has  
often been stated on high authori-  
ty that the Colony loses a certain  
amount of flour trade simply  
because handling charges here are  
so high, the flour going to other  
ports which have not our advan-  
tages solely on this account. The  
moral is that coolie hire, lighter  
hire, godown hire, and the method  
of handling which has obtained  
for so long is really not economi-  
cal. As Mr. Duncan, formerly  
Port Engineer, stated, it is not to  
be inferred from this that pre-  
sent charges are greater, than  
they should be under the present  
system but the fact remains that  
it will be a financial advantage to  
provide wharfage on modern lines.

### What Kind of Damages?

Everybody knows how difficult it  
is to get substantial damages in a  
court of law, and then to make the  
other party pay. Very often, a  
small sum is awarded. Such was  
the case on Tuesday, when Mr.  
Justice J. R. Wood allowed a  
Chinese man \$1, on a claim for  
alleged wrongful arrest by an un-  
married woman who was a relative.  
His Honour was satisfied that the  
woman (defendant) had acted rea-  
sonably with regard to the sup-  
posed theft of jewellery from her;  
but as to the money, His Honour  
was doubtful, and he therefore  
awarded \$1 damages. These are  
"nominal" damages. The woman  
caused the wrongful arrest as to  
the money and therefore should pay  
damages. But she acted in good  
faith as to the jewellery. As it was  
impossible to separate the arrests  
on the two different kinds of prop-  
erty—so we assume—and the man  
would have been given into custody  
in any case, because of the jewell-  
ery, it is presumed that he suffered  
to an infinitesimal extent be-  
cause he was also arrested for the  
alleged theft of money. However,  
the \$1 does not constitute "contem-  
ptuous" or "contemptible" damages.

When in a libel suit, the jury (or  
a judge acting in place of a jury)  
gives a farthing damages, such are  
deemed "contemptuous". In the  
opinion of the jury, plaintiff had  
cause for action. But the harm he  
suffered was so trivial—again in the  
opinion of the judge or jury—that  
they show their utter contempt for  
his having taken proceedings by  
giving damages in the smallest  
possible sum.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### BRITISH FILMS.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—It may be taken as a sign  
that the minds of picture goers in  
this Colony have not been satiated  
beyond redemption with American  
"sob stuff" that the showing of the  
British film "The Love Story of  
Allette Brunton" has attracted good  
audiences to the "Queen's",  
audiences which have spoken  
appreciatively afterwards of the  
refreshing change which is pro-  
vided by the presentation of a British  
picture featuring British artists,  
English scenery and following so  
faithfully a well known English  
novel.

Admitted that when it comes to  
lavish expenditure and gorgeous set-  
tings, the American producers seem  
to have more and more resources  
at their command than the British  
producers, one is not always in the  
mood for the merely spectacular.  
Speaking for myself, I would gladly  
sacrifice a good deal of display for  
closer following of the story, in re-  
gard to which latter particular  
American picturisation leaves  
much to be desired.

If, as has been claimed on behalf  
of the local management, it is be-  
cause American enterprise appeals  
to a larger proportion of audiences  
than the more sedate methods of  
British producers, there is still a  
considerable proportion of the  
community which welcomes the  
purely British because of its  
thoroughness, and abstains from  
attending much boasted American  
pictures by reason of their sacrifice  
of truth for effect.

Now that support has been forth-  
coming for a British production,  
should it not be possible to arrange  
for more regular showing of Brit-  
ish films? I do not think that  
those who are financially interested  
would be the losers if a 50-50  
scheme was adopted whereby we  
could have alternatively one British  
and one American production? In  
a British colony, I do not think that  
this is too much to ask.

Yours faithfully,  
"BRITISHER."

Hongkong, May 12.

### SMART WORK.

AMATEUR DETECTIVE'S  
OPIUM HAUL.

EUROPEAN COMMENDED.

Mr. W. Saunders, of the Asiatic  
Petroleum Company, was congratu-  
lated by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the  
Central Magistracy this morning  
for what he described as a  
smart piece of detective work, the  
feat being all the more creditable  
considering the amount of opium  
seized.

At Wyndham Street yesterday,  
Mr. Saunders saw two small Chi-  
nese boys carrying school satchels  
walking in the company of a man.  
He became suspicious on observ-  
ing the bags changing from one  
hand to the other and followed  
the party as far as Caine Road.  
Here a constable was called in to  
examine the contents of the bags.  
When this was being done the  
man bolted, but he was brought  
back by Mr. Saunders. The bags  
were found to contain prepared  
opium in paper packets, while the  
man also had a quantity hidden in  
his clothing. The total haul  
amounted 77 taels, valued at  
\$1,000.

Charged with possession of the  
illicit drug, the man pleaded  
guilty, and said that he found the  
opium among rubbish in a back  
lane. He was sentenced to pay a  
fine of \$9,000 (or nine months'  
hard labour) and undergo three  
months' hard labour in addition.

The small boys who were also  
charged in the case calmly await-  
ed their sentence after they had  
told His Worship that the man  
asked them to carry the packages  
with a promise to pay them 20  
cents each to buy food. The  
mother of the boys spoke on their  
behalf and said they had appar-  
ently been misled on their way  
home from school. They were  
discharged with a caution.

A report made to the police states  
that money and jewellery to the  
value of \$149 were stolen from a  
Chinese house at Macgregor Street.

### ARCHITECT'S FEES.

#### TO-DAY'S INTERESTING COURT CASE.

#### WHAT PERCENTAGE?

An interesting case involving the  
usual practice in charging archi-  
tects' fees was heard in the Sum-  
mary Court this morning, the plain-  
tiff being Mr. Alexander Wood,  
Graham Brown and the defendant,  
Li Tang-cheung.

The claim was for \$250, balance  
for work done as architect employ-  
ed on "work relating to 13, Sai  
Street.

Mr. J. T. Prior, for the plaintiff,  
said that the work done by the  
plaintiff for the defendant consist-  
ed of the drawing of plans and  
miscellaneous work. The house in  
question was to be pulled down  
and as there had been tenants in  
occupation it was necessary for a  
desirability certificate to be obtain-  
ed. This was at first refused by  
the Building Authority but later an  
order was made by the Executive  
Council permitting the rebuilding.  
The most difficult work of the archi-  
tect in work of this kind was  
always the drawing of plans.

As a matter of fact, continued  
Mr. Prior, Mr. Brown did not  
supervise the work as a dispute  
arose as to the cost and the work  
was taken by the defendant to  
another architect. At the time  
the work was taken away from Mr.  
Brown, however, the defendant had  
the plans prepared by Mr. Brown.  
The bill for the preparation of the  
plans was \$500 in accordance with  
the agreement which had been  
reached between Mr. Brown's as-  
sistant and the defendant when the  
matter was first discussed.

This assistant, Lai Sui-wing,  
gave evidence bearing out the state-  
ment of counsel.

#### Association Rules.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. S. C.  
Brooks, for the defendant, witness  
said he did not know anything  
about the rules of the Royal In-  
stitute of British Architects or  
whether their rules as to cost of  
architects' fees applied to Hong-  
kong.

Mr. Brooks put it to witness that  
the rules did apply to Hongkong  
and that the amount of \$250 was  
more in accord with them than the  
amount of \$500. Mr. Brooks' case  
was that the \$250 agreed to have  
been paid was not on account of  
the amount of \$500 but a full dis-  
charge of the defendant's liabilities  
for architect's fees.

Witness said that the negotia-  
tions were done through his brother  
who knew the defendant personally.  
The amount agreed on, however,  
was \$500 and he had made it clear  
when \$250 was paid that this  
amount was only on account.

The defendant gave evidence and  
said that the last witness's brother  
had acted as intermediary with re-  
gard to the architect's fees. The  
amount which he (defendant) had  
understood was agreed upon all  
along was \$250 and when a bill was  
sent to him for \$500 he told the last  
witness's brother who told him to  
pay \$250, and he would see his  
brother who would make it alright.  
Owing to the dispute which had  
arisen he had given the work to Mr.  
Alfred Lane, another architect, who  
prepared plans. There had been a  
dispute with regard to the plans of  
Mr. Brown as to the retention of a  
party wall.

Lai Sui-ki, who had conducted  
the negotiations, gave evidence and  
stated that the amount agreed on  
had been \$250.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooks,  
he said the rule obtaining in Hong-  
kong with regard to charges for  
architect's fees was that 5 per cent.  
on the contract price was charged  
by the big firms and 4 per cent. by  
smaller firms.

#### "Unreliable Witness."

His Worship commented that  
plaintiffs had never got into per-  
sonal touch with the defendants  
but had acted through an agent.  
The case for the plaintiffs had  
been that their clerk made the  
contract direct. On the evidence  
before him he found that this in-  
fact was not so but that the con-  
tract had been made with Lai Sui-  
ki, as stated by the defendants.  
He was, however, inclined to re-  
gard Lai Sui-ki as an unreliable  
witness who was quite capable of  
saying \$250 to the one side and  
\$500 to the other. He (His Wor-  
ship) was quite prepared to be-  
lieve that the defendant never  
agreed to pay more than \$250 and  
that Mr. Brown never agreed to  
accept less than \$500. As the con-  
tract had not been proved he was  
inclined to give judgment for the  
defendant.

As to the general question of  
what was prima facie a reasonable  
charge for the architect's fee and  
whether \$250 was sufficient, he was  
prepared to give plaintiffs the op-  
portunity to call expert evidence.  
In that event, however, they would  
have to pay costs of both sides from  
their onward including an expert  
witness for the defence. In the  
event of no expert evidence  
being forthcoming, the judgment  
would be for the defendants with  
costs.



## SETTLEMENT TERMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## UNCONDITIONAL.

Miners Not Consulted.

London, May 12. Reuter learns that the cancellation of the strike is absolutely unconditional and that the attitude of the miners or the effect upon them was not mentioned at this morning's meeting between the Prime Minister and the Trades Union Congress.

The Cabinet met this afternoon and adjourned till to-morrow. The Cabinet had not seen Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum and will begin consideration of the matter to-morrow unhampered by any pledge or understanding, though their consideration will doubtless include Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum.

State of Emergency. The proclamation of a state of emergency will remain in force for the present.

## REJECTED BY MINERS.

Proposals Imply Reductions in Wages.

London, May 13. Mr. A. J. Cook has announced that the Miners' Executive yesterday rejected the draft terms of settlement submitted by the Trades Union Congress after the meeting with Sir Herbert Samuel. The Miners' Federation had not been consulted as regards the proposals, which imply reductions in wages for many mine workers. The Federation did not participate in yesterday's discussions.

Mr. Cook added that the Trades Union Congress decision to-day to call off the general strike had been taken without consulting the Federation. The matter must be referred to the miners, and meanwhile the miners' stoppage would continue indefinitely.

## LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

Final Notice to Their Employees.

London, May 12. The Newspaper Proprietors' Association has decided that it will not re-engage any of the staff who are on strike at noon to-day until the Association has considered the terms of such re-engagement. In consequence of the foregoing it is problematical whether the newspapers in London will publish to-morrow.

## A Fair Delay.

London, May 12. In announcing the termination of the strike the British Worker says that the movement that has come out will ensure a fair delay for the miners, and they are satisfied that that can now be achieved.

## KING'S MESSAGE.

Hopefulness of a United People.

London, May 12. His Majesty the King in a message from Buckingham Palace "To My People" says: "The nation has just passed through a period of extreme anxiety. It has to-day been announced that the general strike has been brought to an end."

"At such a moment it is supremely important to bring together all my people to confront the difficult situation which still remains. This task requires the co-operation of all the able and well-disposed men in the country. Even with such help it will be difficult, but it will not be impossible."

"Let us forget whatever elements of bitterness the events of the past few days may have created, only remembering how steady and how orderly the country remained, though severely tested, and forthwith address ourselves to the task of bringing into being a peace which will be lasting because, forgetting the past, it looks only to the future with the hopefulness of a united people."

## PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

"Forget the Past Quarrel."

London, May 12. An appeal to the country to forget the past quarrel and refrain from recrimination in regard to who started it is made by the Prime Minister in a message to the country which was wirelessly broadcast to-night.

Mr. Baldwin appealed to employers to be generous, to workers to work cordially, and to the whole country to co-operate in restoring the country's industrial welfare. The Prime Minister took the opportunity of expressing his thanks to all who had co-operated in keeping the country going under difficulties.

## MINERS' DISAPPOINTED.

Serious Disturbances At Doncaster.

Doncaster, May 12.

Apparently the miners' disappointment at the calling off of the general strike was the cause of serious disturbances at Doncaster, as a result of which over 80 miners were arrested.

A mob of 200 miners held up road traffic, wrecked a newspaper van, tore up the newspapers, and looted motor lorries. A strong force of police was sent up in motor buses and charged the crowd with their batons. Mounted constables reinforced the Police and dispersed the crowd.

## SENSATION IN PARIS.

Success for Cause of Order.

Paris, May 12. The calling off of the strike in Great Britain, which was followed with intense interest, created a sensation and was the chief topic of conversation. The franc fell slightly.

The evening newspapers comment on it briefly. The "Journal des Debats" (Republican) says: "It is a great success for the British Government and the cause of order generally."

Defeat for Socialism. La Liberte calls it "a slashing defeat for Socialism." It adds that outsiders are chiefly struck by the resistance of the British people and the energy of the British Government.

## Danish View.

Copenhagen, May 12. The Danish newspapers are unanimously satisfied with the end of the strike. They express the opinion that it is realised all over the world that what was being destroyed was more valuable than anything that could be obtained by either party.

## Italy's Appreciation.

Rome, May 13. The end of the British strike is acclaimed.

The Giornale d'Italia says: "The Red policy in Great Britain with its Communist leaders and the philo-Communists in Trade Unions had to recognise their impotence to incite the masses and overturn the British political system."

British People Behave Admirably. Washington, May 13. The strike settlement was greeted in the United States with the greatest satisfaction.

The opinion is generally expressed that the British people have behaved admirably.

## EARLIER NEWS.

London, May 12. The strike is off. The Home Office reports that the position in the country yesterday was quieter than on any previous day of the strike.

The Government's energetic and protective measures, and prompt and severe Police Court action, in restraining the influence of responsible Trade Union leaders has suppressed tendencies to rowdiness. There has been more defections from ranks of the strikers, but the deadlock continues.

A large crowd in Limehouse this morning tried to interfere with a lorry loaded with fish. Stones and bottles were thrown, but the crowd were dispersed by foot and mounted police.

One man arrested was sentenced to three months hard labour. The Trade Union Congress have gone to Downing Street. Thousands have resumed at Government factories at Woolwich. There were no pickets and no incidents.

Only a small minority of the Teeside shipyard workers obeyed the strike call.

Ship repairers at Cardiff and Newport refused to strike.

Marseilles, May 12. The dockers and coalheavers declined to coal or provision any British ship.

London, May 12. The Trade Union Congress Executive met the Miners' Federation, previous to going to Downing Street.

Mr. Cook said, after the Trade Union Congress departure, the situation was quite unchanged as far as the miners were concerned, and added the miners would not resume work until the Delegate Conference was called.

The Trade Union Congress denies the rumour that the miners desire that the strike be called off, and declares the strike continues.

The Ministry of Labour reports that 75 per cent. of the shipbuilders throughout the country remained at work this morning, in spite of the orders of the strikers. The response to the engineers' strike this morning was poor.

The Trade Union Congress announces that in order to resume negotiations, they have decided to end the strike to-day. Telegrams are being despatched to the secre-

taries of Affiliated Unions and members before acting, and they must await definite instructions from Executive Council.

A Downing Street laconic communique says the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Labour, the Secretary for India, the Minister of Health, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for Mines, received the members of the General Council of the T.U.C.

Mr. Hugh announced on behalf of the General Council of the T.U.C. that the General Strike was terminating to-day.

Montreal, May 12. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 150,000 employees, at their annual convention voted \$150,000 or "A dollar a man" for the assistance of the British strikers, the amounts to be collected by Union headquarters.

London, May 12. The impression is gaining ground that the strike will be called off this week. Following yesterday's prolonged deliberations within the Cabinet the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress states that if a suitable basis is presented for the re-opening of negotiations between the miners and coal owners there seems to be no reason for maintaining the strike.

The Government's attitude is unchanged. The withdrawal of the strike will be insisted on.

It is confirmed that Mr. Herbert Samuel is in contact with the miners and owners.

The "Times," in a leader says the strike has failed, and the nation thrown back upon itself is finding a means of self-preservation. The resources of the community directed by the Government are proving fully sufficient. The public are quick to realise that State transport could be accepted as a barometer of the strike's success or failure.

## U.S. CREDITORS.

NOT TO BE FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY.

(Reuter's Service.)

Philadelphia, March 24. America's war debt settlements with European nations were the most favourable that could be obtained short of force. Secretary Mellon declared here to-night in an address before the Union League club.

Touching on the moral obligation to assist other peoples to clear away the wreckage of war, Mr. Mellon said, "We owe this obligation and we will carry out this duty."

The administration believes in help and not charity, he continued, "and our financial policies toward Europe are backed, not by sentiment, but by sense."

Mr. Mellon confined his remarks chiefly to a defence of the settlements so far made, but he called attention, also, to the negotiations which were pending with France, Greece and Yugoslavia, the only European nations which have not funded their debts.

If Europe is to be re-established on a sound basis, he declared, it must be funded, and the American investor must intelligently and profitably invest his surplus capital abroad. All of this is taking place, he added, and financial reconstruction of Europe is in sight, with an improved and healthy market for this nation as the probable result.

"There is a surplus," he explained, "and to dispose of this surplus we must reach markets abroad, which means having purchasers abroad with money or credit, to buy. If the exportable surplus cannot be disposed of abroad, then prices in this country will drop. We all need our best customers." Referring to criticism that the debt settlements were too lenient, the Secretary said he preferred to have solvent customers with prospects of a profitable business in the future, rather than force his customers into bankruptcy.

## LOSS TO AMERICA.

DEATHS OF TWO PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, May 12. The deaths are announced of Mr. Alton B. Parker, who was Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904; and the ex-Governor of New York, Mr. Benjamin Odell.

## SPANISH AVIATOR.

ARRIVE AT MANILA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Manila, May 13. The Spanish Aviator have arrived.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS CONDITIONS.

DECISION AT GENEVA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, May 12.

The Council Reorganisation Committee provisionally adopted Viscount Cecil's proposal that non-permanent members should be elected for three years, assuming office immediately after their election, whilst one-third of their number should be elected yearly.

The Hispano and Brazilian delegates were the sole opposers, and they made reservations.

Viscount Cecil said that Great Britain opposed an extension of the permanent members with the exception of the admission of Germany.

## BOMB "ECHO."

LADY PRISONER'S "APPEAL" LAPSED.

SENTENCE TO RUN.

In spite of statements to the contrary, the sentence of four years' hard labour on Miss Lo Wai-fong, one of the defendants in the sensational bomb case, is to run its usual course.

It will be recalled that bombs were discovered in a Chinese boarding house and that an alleged plot to throw these explosives in Hongkong was revealed in Court.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong, of Messrs. Deacons, applied for the Magistrate to state a case on a point of law. To the layman, such a proceeding would be in the nature of an appeal against the decision. Correspondence passed by the application has now lapsed.

When a Magistrate is asked to state a case, the applicant has to put up recognisances to the satisfaction of the Crown law officers, to cover the costs. Usually the sum put up here is \$750. Apparently, a male relative of the woman prisoner (who was in fairly comfortable circumstances) went to Canton to raise funds for the subsequent proceedings but did not return. The time of expiry is three weeks and that period is now passed.

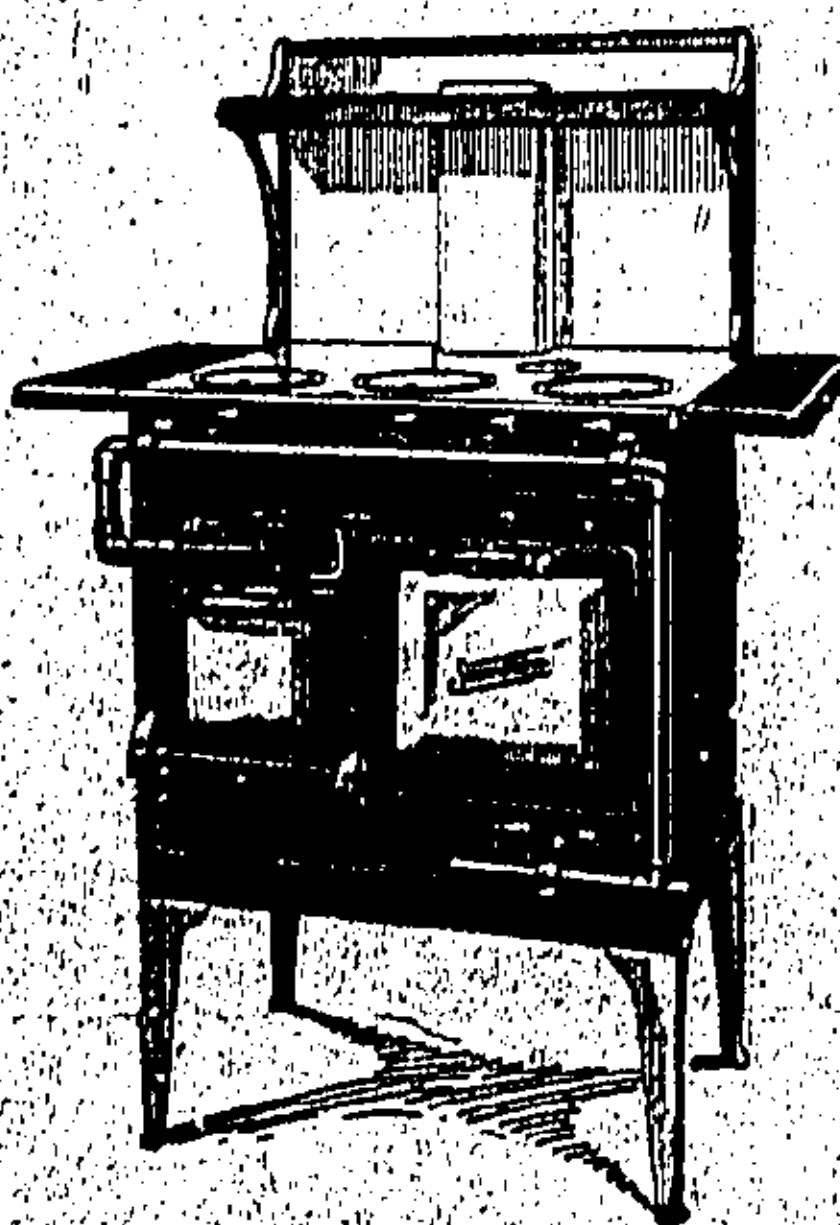
## NORTH POLE FLIGHT.

GARGOYLE MOBILOIL USED EXCLUSIVELY.

It will doubtless be of interest to the many local users of Gargoyle Mobiloil to learn that this oil was used exclusively on the recent successful flight to the North Pole. In fact, the leader of the expedition, Lieutenant Commander Byrd, also borrowed the services of Mr. Noville, one of the Automotive Engineers of the Vacuum Oil Company as Engineer to the Byrd expedition.

Mr. Noville is no novice in the flying game, having served with the British Air Force in the early stages of the War and latterly with the U.S. Flying Corps.

The extent of his responsibility can be readily appreciated when one considers the perilous nature of the situation should any mechanical trouble be experienced, when hopelessly out of reach of any succour, in the Arctic region.



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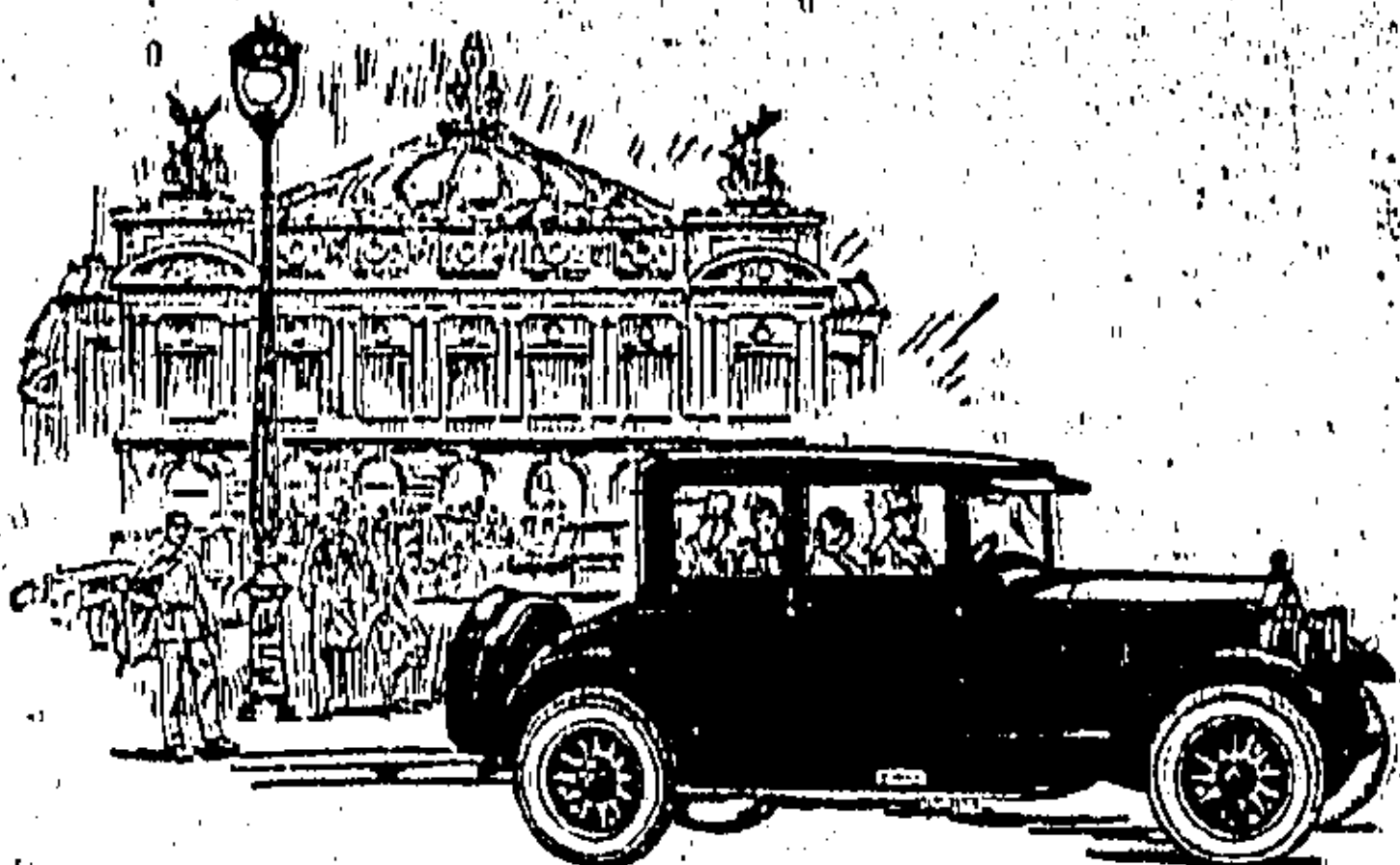
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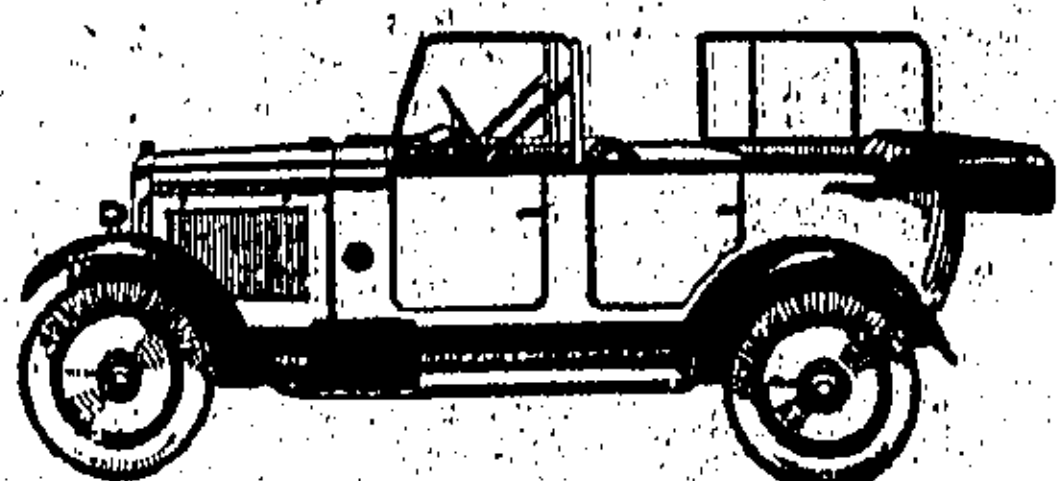
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An extraordinary meeting of members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club will be held in the Club House on May 25.

Fines of \$5 each were imposed at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a number of owners of dogs for failure to take out licences.

The native press learns that the Hankow Post Office is contemplating opening a new branch office at Chiakow, two new offices at the Chi Seng Estate Company's markets and one at Kilometre Ten.

To improve the breed of horses the Japanese Imperial Household Department has purchased four thoroughbred mares, at ¥15,000 per head. They will arrive in Japan in July, and be taken to the Imperial ranch in Nikkanmuri, Hokkaido, after the Prince Regent has inspected them.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed on a Chinese at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for failing to supply three different accounts of pawnshops; the necessary information when pledging articles. It was stated that on each occasion he gave a false name and address.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of William Josiah Wilkinson, overseer, Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, and late of No. 25, Praya East, who died intestate on February 21 this year, have been granted to Dorica Maria Wilkinson, his widow. Deceased left net estate of the value of \$84,100.

A Chientao special message to the "Mainichi," dated April 20, reports the killing of 25 Russian, Chinese and Korean smugglers by six Russian gendarmes assisted by numerous villagers not far from Russo-Chinese border or near Barabasi, Eastern Siberia. This occurred on the April 9 when the men were on their way to Barabasi across the border to carry some articles, not clearly specified, they had illicitly purchased at Hung-chun. The party encountered two Russian gendarmes on duty at the boundary, and one of the patrols was shot dead by four Russians in the party. The remaining patrol gave the alarm to Barabasi, whence reinforcements, including six gendarmes and some villagers, surrounded and killed all the smugglers.

On Tuesday a case of diphtheria was notified. The patient was a Britisher, from the city district.

Draft programmes and entry forms for the third extra race meeting may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

At three o'clock on April 24 two thermometers in different parts of Bangkok registered 101 degrees Fahrenheit, whilst another, went up to between 104 and 106 degrees.

Chicago, May 3.—Under the direction of a special Grand Jury, an investigation of Chicago gang warfare that resulted in ninety-three slayings, in two and a half years has been undertaken by Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom.

The Kōbe Senpaku Taushinsha has started a new scheme, in addition to its business of giving information relating to the arrival and departure of vessels. It now links steamers with the land by means of its radio-boat, which acts as a medium for telephonic communication.

Little Rock, Ark., April 29.—Nine balloons, including four army entries, ascended to-day in the Litchfield Trophy and the National Elimination balloon race. Weather conditions were ideal but the take off was marred by the collapse of the army dirigible T.C.U. owing to the ripping of the top.

The hearing of the action brought by William Woelz, formerly manager of the Singapore branch of Australia Overseas Co., claiming from Mr. E. W. Tomlinson and Mr. J. F. Pilgrim partners in the firm, \$14,000 he alleged he had advanced for the business, concluded before Mr. Justice Deane on May 5, judgment being reserved.

Peking, May 5.—General Chang Shu-sheng, a leader of the Kuomintang troops, in an interview with Chang Tsung-chang, made overtures of peace to the latter on condition that the Kuomintang oppose bribed members of Parliament. But General Chang Hsueh-liang is alleged to have replied that as he had no competence, it would be advisable for negotiations to be opened directly with his father Marshal Chang Tso-lin at Mukden, adding that he would guarantee the safety of the Kuomintang leader en route to Mukden.

On their return to China, 10,228 Chinese left Singapore during the month of March. During the same month the arrivals numbered 39,919.

Berlin, May 4.—The Soviet government has authorized M. Chicherin to offer France and Poland neutrality treaties, according to the Berlin press.

St. Louis, May 4.—John W. Thompson, contractor, convicted with Col. Forbes of conspiracy and defrauding the Government through the "Veterans" Bureau, died of heart trouble.

The Bureau of Finance for Hupah has received an order from the Ministry of Finance at Peking to the effect that all motion pictures, films produced by Chinese companies in China should be exempt from inland duties.

Washington, May 5.—The Senate Committee has modified the Copeland bill eliminating governmental operation of mines, under the President, but has provided for a coal administrator to distribute stocks in the event of strikes. It also creates a conciliatory commission to deal with threatened strikes, and has established a "fact-finding" body to follow the needs of the industry and workers.

A new type of man-ape is claimed to have been seen by sportsmen in Java and Sumatra, Dutch East Indies. They describe it as a species of ape about four feet high, with hair hanging on to its shoulders. It travels very quickly, more or less in an upright position, holding on to the lower branches of trees by its hands. Prominent Dutch scientists are to watch out for the creature in an endeavour to ascertain whether it is a new type and, if so, whether it is the famous "missing link."

London, April 26.—The "Westminster Gazette" says that two giant motor caravans for hunting purposes capable of accommodating 16 persons, fully furnished and lit by electricity, which had been ordered by the late Maharajah of Gwalior, are being shipped to India from England this week. The front portion of the so-called flat van consists of a vehicle driven by a 60 H.P. engine and in which eight people can dine at once. Behind is a trailer equipped with a dormitory. The whole outfit is 45 feet long, weighs ten tons and costs £3,000.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Cairo, April 5.—Rolling like a ball, a German tourist, Dr. Musil, fatally fell 300 feet from the top to the bottom of the Great Pyramid.

Prince Takamatsu, the Japanese Emperor's third son, who is one of the officers of the First Fleet, is now visiting Formosa aboard a warship. He landed at Takao and was met by Mr. Izawa, Governor-General, and other leading officials and officers.

Washington, May 4.—Vice-Governor Gilmore of the Philippine Islands went to his home in Madison, Wis., to-day for a week's vacation, after selecting twenty-five teachers for the Philippines. He plans to return to Washington for a week before sailing from Seattle on June 3.

A quiet wedding took place at the St. George's Church, Penang, the parties being Peter Krussay, a practising chemist, of Medan, and Marie Louise Philomene Knappen, of the same place. The Rev. Keppel Garnier, Colonial Chaplain, officiated. Mr. J. J. de Vos gave away the bride.

London.—Mrs. Diane Strickland, explorer and big game hunter, says the bobbed heads of to-day have everything in common with the "fashions" of the primitive jungle dwellers, and not only that, but many ballroom dances of the present time have kinship with the dances of "our savage ancestors."

New York, May 3.—Sinclair Lewis to-day was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best American novel in 1925, for "Arrowsmith." The Columbus, Georgia Enquirer-Sun was given the gold medal for distinguished and meritorious public service for its campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, lynching, and anti-revolution laws.

Winnie Melville, the prominent English actress, has almost become a marked woman in London because she has not surrendered her individuality and submitted herself to the bob artist or adopted short skirts, rouged lips or Russian boots. One London fashion expert, in writing about Miss Melville, said "she is all the more winsome because she retains her individuality."



COUNTESS KAROLYI

The barring of Countess Karolyi from the United States on grounds that have never been divulged, became a subject for investigation of the Senate when it was alleged that \$20,000 was paid for detectives to shadow the Hungarian lady.

Nauen, April 28.—Cardinal Bonzano has been named papal representative at the Chicago Eucharistic Congress.

Tokyo, April 30.—The meeting of the Cabinet to-day decided to defray a sum of ¥100,000 as expenses of the funeral of His Imperial Highness Prince Li, ex-Emperor of Korea.

Berlin, May 4.—The German Ambassador at Paris, Herr von Hoesch who is the German delegate at the League of Nations Commission meeting will arrive on Berlin next week to receive instructions before going to Geneva.

Mr. J. Hamilton Johnson, new editor of "The Japan Advertiser," left Japan recently for Manila where he will assume the position of news editor of the "Manila Bulletin." Mr. Johnson, who came to the Far East in September, 1921, was the Yokohama representative of "The Japan Advertiser" for a year and a half, coming to Tokyo in January, 1922, to take up the post which he had just left. Previous to that he did newspaper work in the United States, principally in Iowa and Minnesota. He came to Japan from the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

According to news received from Moscow by telegram, Mr. Karakhan is to have a holiday, part of which he intends to spend in Canton.

Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Williamson and Mr. E. M. Webb were passengers by the "President Wilson" which arrived in port to-day.

There was a reception to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on May 7 at the Union Club of China, 38, Avenue Edward VII, at which members and ladies were present.

Washington, May 3.—The French embassy issued an official denial of the report that Ambassador Berenger would soon return to Paris and resume his place at the head of the senate finance committee. It was stated that there would be no changes in the French embassy for the time being. It is believed the official circles that Ambassador Berenger will take charge of negotiations with American bankers for a large French loan.

Commander L. W. Whiteborn has been lent for duty with the Royal Australian Navy. This young officer—he will be 34 next month—served afloat in command of the gunboat "Cockchafer" in the Chinese rivers, and received early promotion last year for his firmness shown on the occasion of the murder at Wan Hsien of Mr. Hawley, an American citizen. As a lieutenant he served in the monitor "Terror," in the Dover Patrol, and in 1918 took command of the destroyer "Mosquito."

The marriage was celebrated on April 24 at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Nakayama-dori, the Rev. Father, Faga officiating, of Alfred Sommer to Mary Bishop, Mr. Sommer, who is with Messrs. Silber, Hegner & Co., has been in Kobe about four years, and has taken a prominent part in the sports of the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club, of which he was honorary secretary last year. Miss Bishop came to Kobe nearly a year ago. After the reception the happy pair left for Kyoto at the first stage of travelling, tomorrow.

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# "CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE

## THE AUSTRALIANS.

### FIRST DAY'S PLAY AGAINST HAMPSHIRE.

#### GREGORY GETS CENTURY.

(Reuter's Service.)

Southampton, May 12. There were 4,000 spectators today for the first day's play in the Hampshire v. Australians match. H. L. Collins won the toss for Australia. In their 1st innings the side scored 364 runs for 9 wickets. W. Burdley made 43, J. M. Taylor 73, J. M. Gregory 128 not out.

#### Our Test Captain.

London, May 12.

Mr. P. F. Warner, chairman of the selectors, announces that Mr. A. W. Carr has been appointed Test Match captain. [Note:—Mr. Carr is captain of Notts. It was generally accepted before the season opened that he would be England's leader since A. E. R. Gilligan cannot bowl, because of an accident, as he had done before. Carr is a brilliant batsman but not a bowler. He has not played in a Test Match in England yet.]

The selection committee comprises:—Mr. P. F. Warner, the former England captain (chairman), Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (captain against Australia and South Africa) and Mr. Percy Perrin; with Jack Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes (both co-opted); the captain will have the casting vote on this committee.]

#### Match Abandoned.

London, May 12.

At Cambridge, the match which should have commenced today between the University and Sussex, has been abandoned. Unless matters improved by the end of the week, the fixture against the Australians, on May 19, will be cancelled.

## RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

Leading Stoker Whittell (H.M.S. Durban) has been awarded the remaining place in the forward line of the Scotland and Ireland team, for the local international rugby match on Saturday.

## ADAMSON CUP.

In the (Royal Hongkong Golf Club, played at Happy Valley) May competition for the Adamson Cup, M. McKay 45+51=96—18=78 qualified; F. H. Glover, with 59+56=105—24=81, was second.

## RUBBER CO'S MEETING.

### THE TEBONG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Watt & Co., Ltd., 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on May 8. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. W. Wakeford Cox, E. T. Byrne (directors) and C. J. L. Stewart (secretary). There were 104,405 shares represented.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and, with your permission, I propose to follow the usual custom and to take them as read.

#### The Year's Working.

The year's working has resulted in a profit of Tls. 512,739, or slightly over 10 times the profit earned during the preceding year. This profit is all the more satisfactory when one remembers that it has been earned on an output of rubber representing only 74 per cent. of the standard production, a selling price of 2/7.8 pence per lb. This latter figure includes the debenture interest and all Shanghai expenses and, being over 1/4 pence per lb. cheaper than the cost for the previous year, reflects great credit upon the management.

For the current year we shall be permitted to export at least 1,175,493 lb. of rubber, or 325,493 lb. more than for the year under review, the estimated cost of producing this quantity being about 7/4d. per lb. while 382,380 lb. have been sold forward at an average price of 41 pence lb., so that it is necessary

## HOME RUGGER.

### LATEST RESULTS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

#### PRINCIPAL MATCHES.

London, April 24. The results of the principal matches played under rugby union rules are as follows:—  
Ebb Vale 0, Abertillery 7.  
Newport 20, Bath 9.  
Pontypool 11, Cardiff 6.  
Neath 5, Llanelli 11.  
Maesteg 12, Swansea 9.

## DAVIS CUP.

### HOW BRITISH TEAM WAS CHOSEN.

#### TRIALS AT WIMBLEDON.

Britain beat Poland by 5 matches to 0 in the first round of the Davis Cup, as cabled by Reuter. The following throws light on how the team was selected:—

London, April 25. In the final stages of the Great British Cup trials at Wimbledon, H. W. Austin gained a further notable victory, beating J. D. P. Wheatley, 6-4, 6-2, 4-3, 6-2. H. K. Lester, the Cambridge University captain, beat J. C. Gregory, 6-0, 6-6, 6-1, 12-10. Nigel Sharpe drew with J. B. Gilbert, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6.

E. Higgs beat J. E. Gilbert, 7-9, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.  
O. G. N. Turnbull beat C. H. Kingsley, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 8-6.

London, April 24. The British Davis Cup team to play against Poland at Harrogate on May 8, 10, and 11 is as follows:—Crole Rees, Kingsley, Turnbull and Wheatley.

[Note: Turnbull and Wheatley played in the singles and the other two in the doubles. Austin is a young man who is said to be better than Lacoste when the latter was of the same age.]

## RAIN THE VICTOR.

Rain defeated tennis yesterday and there was no play in the H.K.C.C. annual tournament.

Fixtures down for this afternoon are:—  
Open doubles:—M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo (ex-champions) v. H. D. Runjahn and S. A. Runjahn (holders).  
Club singles:—Major, W. E. Stevenson v. E. D. Lawrence; G. W. Sewell v. S. E. Green.  
Handicap singles "A":—F. A. Redmond (owe 15) v. Dr. D. J. Valentine (rec. 1/6).

## NEXT RACE MEETING.

As has been announced, the third extra race meeting will be held on Saturday, June 5. Entries close on May 22 (Saturday) at noon.

## CUP MEDALLISTS.

### FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT F.A. FINAL.

#### THE OPPOSING TEAMS.

In the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley on April 24, the teams were as follows:—

#### Bolton Wanderers.

Pym.  
Haworth and Greenhalgh.  
Nuttall, Seddon and Jennings.  
Butler, Jack, Smith, Joe Smith, and Wizard.

#### Manchester City.

Goodchild.  
Cookson and Moley.  
Pringle, Cowan and McMullan.  
Austin, Brownell, Roberts, Johnson and Hicks.

[With the exception of Greenhalgh, who displaced Flinnoy at present in hospital, Bolton had the same eleven as won the Cup in 1923.]

#### Notes By Mail.

Additional notes on the match, which have now arrived by mail, are:—

#### London, April 24.

Undisturbed by the thought that scarcely one in ten would be able to see the match, an army of enthusiasts from all parts invaded London.

Thousands arrived last night as an advance guard.

More than one hundred and fifty excursions reached London between five and seven o'clock this morning, and several earlier.

Though Bolton and Manchester supplied the great part of the visitors, there were multitudes from every football centre. Almost every accent in the Kingdom was heard.

Naturally Lancashire predominated, as this is Lancashire's own field-day.

Crowds of North Countrymen are arriving at the stations, shouting, cheering, singing and letting off their high spirits in catcalls and whoops, to the accompaniment of cornets, mouth organs, tin-whistles, concertinas and rattles.

A party of girls in cloaks and shawls and light blue costumes with broad waistbands on which were inscribed "Up the City" were among the earliest comers from Manchester.

#### Angry Scenes.

London, April 25. There were angry scenes at Wembley prior to the Cup Final. Ticket touts offering two shilling tickets for prices ranging from 5s. to 21 were roughly handled by disappointed Lancastrians.

One tout was forced to take refuge in a house. He dashed through a garden with the crowd pursuing him and escaped over a wall.

The Police rescued other touts. Strong police reinforcements were posted at the main entrances to guard against any attempt to rush the turnstiles.

#### Estate Matters.

As regards estate matters, the company still owns some 264 acres of reserve land that are suitable for rubber growing and your directors have given instruction to clear and plant this area during the current year.

When this has been done, our planted area will be 3,365 acres in one compact oblong block. The planting and upkeep of this extension is estimated to cost \$25,400 in the coming year. The weeding of the existing areas is reported to be in order and during the year all pits were dug over a further 220 acres, thus bringing the total area treated in this manner up to 1,020 acres. The benefit to the trees from this form of cultivation is said to be very marked: 1,053 trees were thinned out during the year and this work will be continued in accordance with the index of yield from individual trees.

Pests or diseases, as usual, gave very little trouble; the loss from these causes being only 169 trees. In common with most other estates in the Peninsula, a certain amount of trouble was experienced from a shortage of labour towards the close of the year, many coolies being enticed away by the prospect of higher wages elsewhere. At the present time there are 22 recruits in India, but until sufficient fresh coolies have arrived it will be necessary to employ Chinese tappers for any areas that are brought into the tapping rounds. The health of the labour force, I am glad to say, continued to show an improvement throughout the year, malaria being much less prevalent than formerly. Tapping continues to be well and carefully done and the consumption of bark is kept within the prescribed limits; the rate of bark removal and the reserves of bark are also satisfactory.

Mr. McKenzie, our manager, went on a well-earned holiday in

#### Profit for Distribution.

You will have noticed that, after having paid three interim dividends totalling 45 cents per share, the remaining profit available for distribution is Tls. 195,408.94, equivalent to 27 1/2 cents per share, out of which your directors now recommend that a final dividend of 20 cents per share be paid, that Tls. 30,000 be placed to reserve, Tls. 5,000 be paid as a bonus to the subordinate staff, and that Tls. 15,144.96 be written off certain fixed assets. As regards the proposed bonus to the subordinate staff, the appropriation recommended represents approximately 20 per cent. on their annual salaries; and I feel sure that you will agree with your directors that the very satisfactory result of the year's working amply justifies some tangible recognition of the valuable services rendered to the company by its members of the estate staff. If you pass the recommendations now before you, the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets amounting to Tls. 118,737.73, which of course includes the debentures with a face value of Tls. 49,800, which have been bought at cheap prices but which so far have not been cancelled.

#### For us to realise 1/11 per lb. for the quantity that still remains unsold.

If we are to earn the same profit for the current year as was earned during the year under review.

March 1925, and thus for the major portion of the year under review, the affairs of the estate were under the charge of Mr. Balfour, the first assistant. I think we can safely congratulate him upon the results of his administration and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking him and all others connected with the running of the estate for the good and hard work they have put in on behalf of the company.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, but if anyone has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Miscellaneous. The following resolutions, then were put and carried unanimously:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1926, as presented, be adopted and passed." Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.  
"That a final dividend of 20 cents per share on the issued capital of the company be declared, making 65 cents per share for the year." Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

"That the appointment of Mr. E. T. Byrne as a director of the company be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain and seconded by Mr. C. W. M.

"That Mr. Chu Pao-san be re-elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. F. S. Wong and seconded by Mr. Chi Ming-yang.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year." Proposed by Mr. T. R. Anderson and seconded by Mr. C. S. Yang.

## RUBBER MARKET.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carrol Bros. are in receipt of advices from Singapore informing them that Rubber is now quoted at 79 cents per lb. The wire also includes the following quotations:—

	Straits.
Allenbys	\$ 3.30
Alor Gajahs	2.05
Amalgamated Malays	1.85
Ayer Moleks	2.90
Ayer Panas	14.25
Balgownie	4.05
Bassett	1.50
Brogas	1.90
Bukit Jelutong	1.25
Bukit Katils	1.40
Changkat Serdangs	9.25
Commenaras	2.80
Glencalles	2.90
Indragiris	18.00
Jerame	9.95
Jimbas	2.75
Kedahs	4.75
Kempas	10.30
Kuala Sidims	4.10
Lunas	4.35
Malaka Pindas	3.10
Malakoffs	4.95
Mandai Tekongs	9.95
Mayfields	15.75
Mentakabs	6.50
New Serdangs	5.10
Pajamas	15.00
Punggors	1.40
Sandycrofts	4.20
Scudats	4.30
Sungel Bagans	34.50
Tapahs	1.40
Tambalaks	15.25
Teluk Ansons	2.95
United Malaccas	5.60
Utah Simpans	5.60
Dividend: Sandycrofts	15%

## POLAR FLIGHT.

### "NORGE" CROSSES IN THE EARLY MORNING.

(Reuter's Service.)

Nome (Alaska), May 12. Amundsen has wirelessed to the Norwegian Consul asking to have a hundred men ready to haul down the "Norge" as he intends to refuel the airship after the Polar flight and send her to the United States by steamer.

The "Norge" crossed the North Pole at two this morning. Flying conditions were excellent.

## MOROCCAN WAR.

### FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS REPORTED.

(Havas Agency.)

Rabat, May 11. On the left bank of the Ouedkelt the French progressed ten kilometres north of Tizioual and twelve kilometres north of Nador.

## 23 PER CENT.

### ROYAL DUTCH SHIPPING DIVIDEND.

(Reuter's Service.)

Amsterdam, May 12. The Royal Dutch Shipping Company has declared a dividend of 23 per cent.

## SCHOOL AGE DANGER.

### RHEUMATISM THAT LEADS TO HEART DISEASE.

#### LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

By courtesy of the New Health Society, we publish the following interesting extracts:—

1,600 children are away from the elementary schools of London suffering from rheumatic diseases—Metropolitan Asylums Board report for last week.

10,000 children of London are suffering from rheumatic heart diseases—Dr. F. J. Poynton, physician to the London University College Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, St. Ormond Street, London.

One of the first national campaigns of the New Health Society of Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C. the Voluntary organisation headed by the leading specialists and scientists formed to promote the health of the nation, is to be the tackling of the problem of the grave number of sufferers from heart disease, the cause of which has been definitely traced to rheumatic trouble contracted in childhood.

One of the most startling and serious revelations of the medical examinations during the war was the tremendous number of young men who had to be rejected for valvular disease of the heart—V.D.H. became a byword reason for not being in khaki.

Research workers are now positive that chronic heart disease of later life is generally traceable to rheumatic complaints of early childhood. Dr. F. John Poynton, the eminent children's specialist, has prepared a special paper on the subject to launch the campaign for publication in the next issue of the "New Health Society Bulletin" from which the following significant extracts are taken.

Dangers of Acute Rheumatism and Their Prevention.

(By F. John Poynton, M.D., F.R.C.P.)

There can be no question that the medical profession is making a great forward step in the close attention it gives to the problem of acute rheumatism in childhood.

It is a disease of great national importance and to those who have been deeply interested in the subject, it has been a cause of regret that the problem has not been approached in real earnest many years ago, but tuberculosis, cancer, and other diseases, together with the great war, have distracted attention.

How many would imagine that this disease reaches its maximum frequency at the early age of ten years, or that of all the causes of organic heart disease in this country acute rheumatism is the main one. When this is realised then it follows that the age at which such heart disease arises is usually in childhood, and, in brief, during school age.

Rheumatism in childhood attacks many organs as does tuberculosis. One of the problems, however, is that child sufferers' joints, though often attacked, are rarely, as in adults, severely damaged.

As to the cause, every year brings more evidence to favour the view originated by Dr. Alexander Paine that it is a germ. But for this to produce the disease there may be secondary causes, and often a peculiar constitution.

One point by which the infection invades the system is through the tonsils in an attack of tonsillitis, though it is not to be supposed that this is the only path.

The important question that now arises is:—

Can we advance our knowledge of prevention by more enquiry and more care?

If we can, we are striking at the root of the greatest cause of organic heart disease.

The figures of victims we know of in London must be multiplied by similar conditions in other towns and cities, and this at once indicates what a formidable and difficult adversary the medical profession is faced with.

One of the problems and dangers is that parents and even doctors also can very easily be deceived because the disease is so amazingly treacherous. The heart disease of rheumatism is frequently quiet and painless at its onset.

Another feature is chorea or brain rheumatism which seems to attack girls more than boys and is a frequent cause of absence from school. One great question to be handled is the reason for the frequency of brain rheumatism. My view is that educational strain is a great factor.

If acute rheumatism in children began with acute pains and swelling in the joints, the position would be much easier for them at once and perhaps they would be put to bed and the doctor sent for. Unfortunately, vague pains, listlessness and a little shortness of breath are easily misinterpreted or overlooked and the damage done before alarm has been excited.

## LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

### OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MAY 13, 1926, 10.30 a.m.

Names.	Hongkong Stock Exchange.	Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association.	Share and Ref.
T.T. on London	212 7/8	212 7/8	212 7/8
T.T. on Shanghai	76 3/4	76 3/4	nom.
Hongkong Bank	1100 b. 1100	1110 s.	\$1095 n. 1125 n.
do. London	61 1/2 n.	—	—
Chartered Bank	210 n.	£20 1/2 n.	—
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	230 1/2 n.	230 n.	—
do. C.	213 3/8 n.	213 1/4 n.	—
P. & O. Bank	60 1/2 n.	60 1/2 n.	—
Bank of East Asia	38 1/2 n.	38 1/2 n.	—
Marine Insurance.	—	—	—
Canton Insurance	635 b.	625 b.	\$ 625 b.
China Underwriters	190 b.	2 b.	190 b.
North China Insurance	T 145 n.	T 140 n.	—
Union Insurance	288 1/2 b.	288 b.	\$289 b.
Yangtze Insurance	37 1/2 b.	44 n.	—
Fire Insurance.	—	—	—
China Fire Insurance	170 b.	170 b.	—
E.K. Fire Insurance	55 1/2 b.	650 b.	540 b.
Shipping.	—	—	—
Douglases	28 n.	28 n.	28 n.
Hongkong Steamboats	26 s.	24 3/4 s.	25 1/4 s.
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	24 s.	25 n.	24 n.
Indo-China (Pref.)	38 n.	30 n.	37 n.
do. (Def.) Ltd.	56 1/2 n.	45 n.	45 s.
do. ("") Ltd.	—	—	—
Oriental Navigation	87 1/6 n.	87 1/2 n.	90 1/2 n.
Shell Transports	\$62 1/2 n.	62 1/2 b.	\$62 1/2 n.
Star Ferries	15 n.	15 n.	15 s.
Water-boats	—	—	—
Refineries.	—	—	—
China Sugars	24 1/2 s.	25 1/2 n.	24 s.
Malabon Sugars	35 b.	35 b.	35 s.
Mining.	—	—	—
Benguet	1 1/2 b.	—	47 1/2 n.
Kallian Mining Ad.	42 1/2 b.	42 1/6 n.	42 1/2 b.
Langkats (Combined)	24 1/2 b.	T 24 n.	T 24 1/2 b.
do. (Single)	12 1/2 b.	12 b.	—
Shanghai Exploration	5 1/2 n.	5 n.	—
Shanghai Loan	7 n.	7 n.	—
Raub	35 n.	34 n.	5 s.
Cronch Mines	65 1/2 n.	65 1/2 b.	—
Ural Caspians	8 1/2 n.	—	—
Docks, Wharves Godowns, &c.	—	—	—
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$128 b.	128 s.	\$129 s.
H.K. & W. Docks	57 n.	50 s.	57 b.
Hongkows	T180 b.	—	180 b.
New Engineerings	590 b.	T 590 b.	6 b.
Shanghai Docks	105 1/2 n.	105 b.	105 b.
Land, Hotels & Bldgs.	—	—	—
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	10 1/4 b.	10 3/4 b.	10 3/4 b.
do. (new)	10 1/2 s.	10 3/4 b.	10 3/4 b.
Hongkong Lands	62 s. 60 sa.	60 b. 61 s.	61 s. 60 sa.
H.K. Realty	5 1/2 b.	6 s.	6 s.
H.K. Territorial	5 n.	5 1/2 s.	6 n.
Jumprays Estates	15 1/2 n.	15 s.	14 1/2 s.
Princes Building	100 n.	100 s.	—
tural Lands	7 n.	—	—
Cotton Mills.	—	—	—
Two Cottons	10 10 b.	T10.20b 10 40	T10 1/4 b.
orientals	3 n.	3.20 b. 1s.	3 b.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	53 b.	53 b.	53 b.
do. (new)	27 b.	27 b.	27 b.
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—
Lanton Ice	7 1/2 n.	7 s.	7 s.
Lements (comb.)	15 s.	14 1/2 n.	14 n.
do. (old)	13 n.	13 n.	11 1/2 n.
do. (new)	3 b.	2 1/2 n.	2 1/2 n.
China Buses	11.30 b.	—	—
China Lights (comb.)	19 1/2 n.	19 b.	19 1/4 n.
do. (old)	14 1/2 s.	14 s.	14 1/2 n.
do. (new)	10 p.	10 s.	10 n.
China Prov. (comb.)	—	—	—
do. (old)	5.80 n.	5.80 b.	5 60 b.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Jairy Farms	10 s.	19 1/4 s.	19 1/2 s.
Jer A Wing (full pd.)	10 n.	8 s.	—
do. (part pd.)	—	—	—
Hongkong Amusements	11 1/2 n.	11 1/2 b.	—
H.K. Constructions	64 1/2 n.	3 s.	3 s.
Hongkong Electrics	23 n.	63 b. 64 1/2 s.	66 s.
H.K. Developments	25 cts. n.	25 cts. b.	cts. 25 n.
H.K. Ropes (comb.)	30 s.	—	30 n.
do. (old)	10 s.	10 1/2 n.	10 n.
do. (new)	5 s.	5 1/2 n.	5 n.
Hongkong Tramways	23.80 s.	23 1/2 n.	23 1/2 b. & sa.
ane, Crawfords	10 1/4 s.	8.0 8 1/2 s.	9 s.
Electric	40 n.	—	—
Jackintosh	19 1/2 n.	—	—
anyang Tobacco	17 1/2 b.	13 b.	18 b.
Peak Trams (old)	7 1/2 b.	3 n.	8 s.
do. (new)	11 n.	10 1/2 b.	11 s.
Inciner	8 s.	8 s.	—
Singapore Trams	4 s.	3 b.	3 1/4 b.
Axis Asbestos	20 n.	—	—
do. (Founders)	—	600 n.	—
do. (Ordinary)	—	18 n.	—
Watsons (old)	12 1/4 n.	12 1/2 b.	12 s.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Wm. Powells	10 n.	9 1/2 s.	10 n.
H.K. Telephone	—	—	4 s.



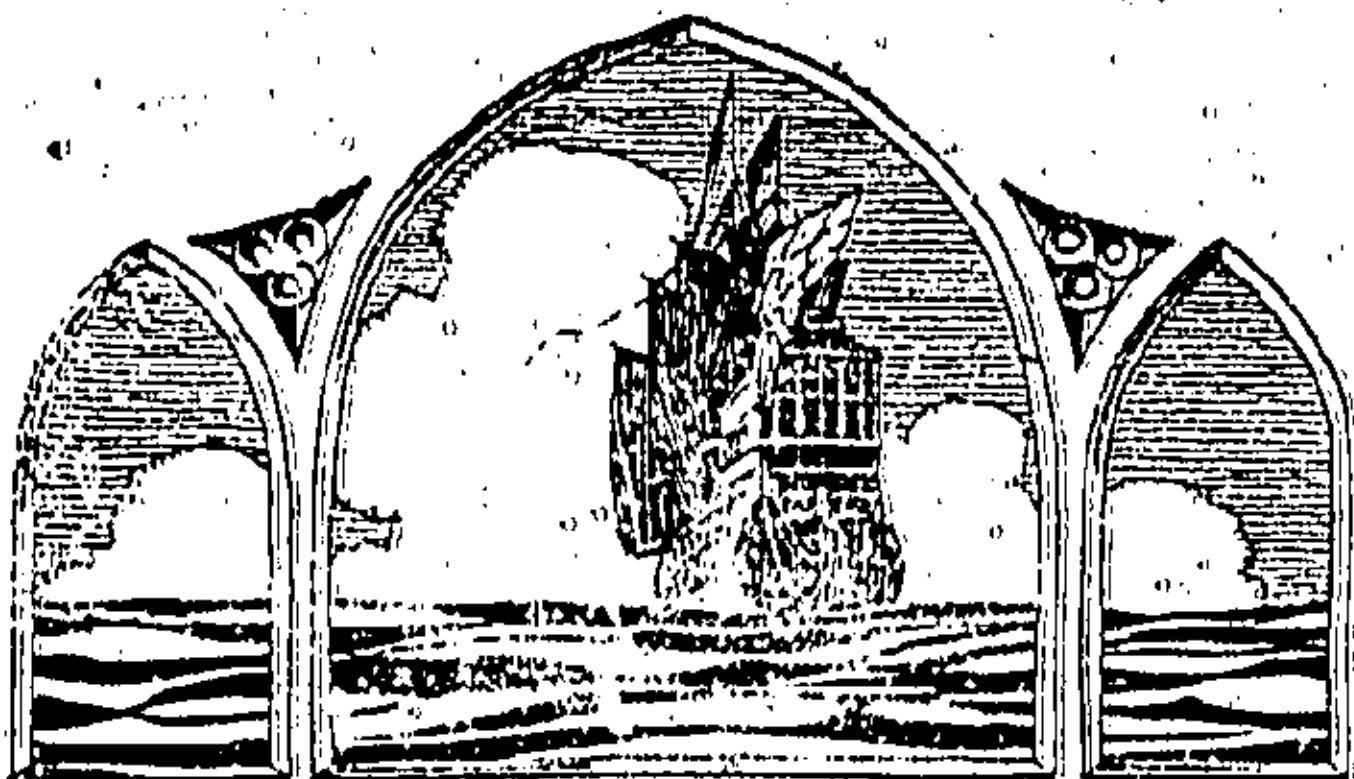
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N.W. 2, London, W.C.2. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

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## People and Events in the News of the World



Field Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, who recently paid a visit to Canada for a tour of the Dominion under the auspices of the National Council of Education.



The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, who have celebrated their silver wedding, were among those who attend the third triennial conference of the National Council of Education in Montreal, April 5 to 9.



A pleasant pastime—Ski-joring, in the Laurentians, in Canada.



**MISS PAULINE KERN**

Deserted by her wealthy admirer, J. Maxwell Vail, of Oakland, Miss Pauline Kern offered to help in a statutory prosecution of the man when he attempted to oust her from her "love nest."



**MRS. SOPHIE BOLDERMANN**

Mrs. Sophie Boldermann, who is a wife and a mother at the age of sixteen, was arrested in Jersey City, charged with leading a gang of six men accused of fifteen robberies.



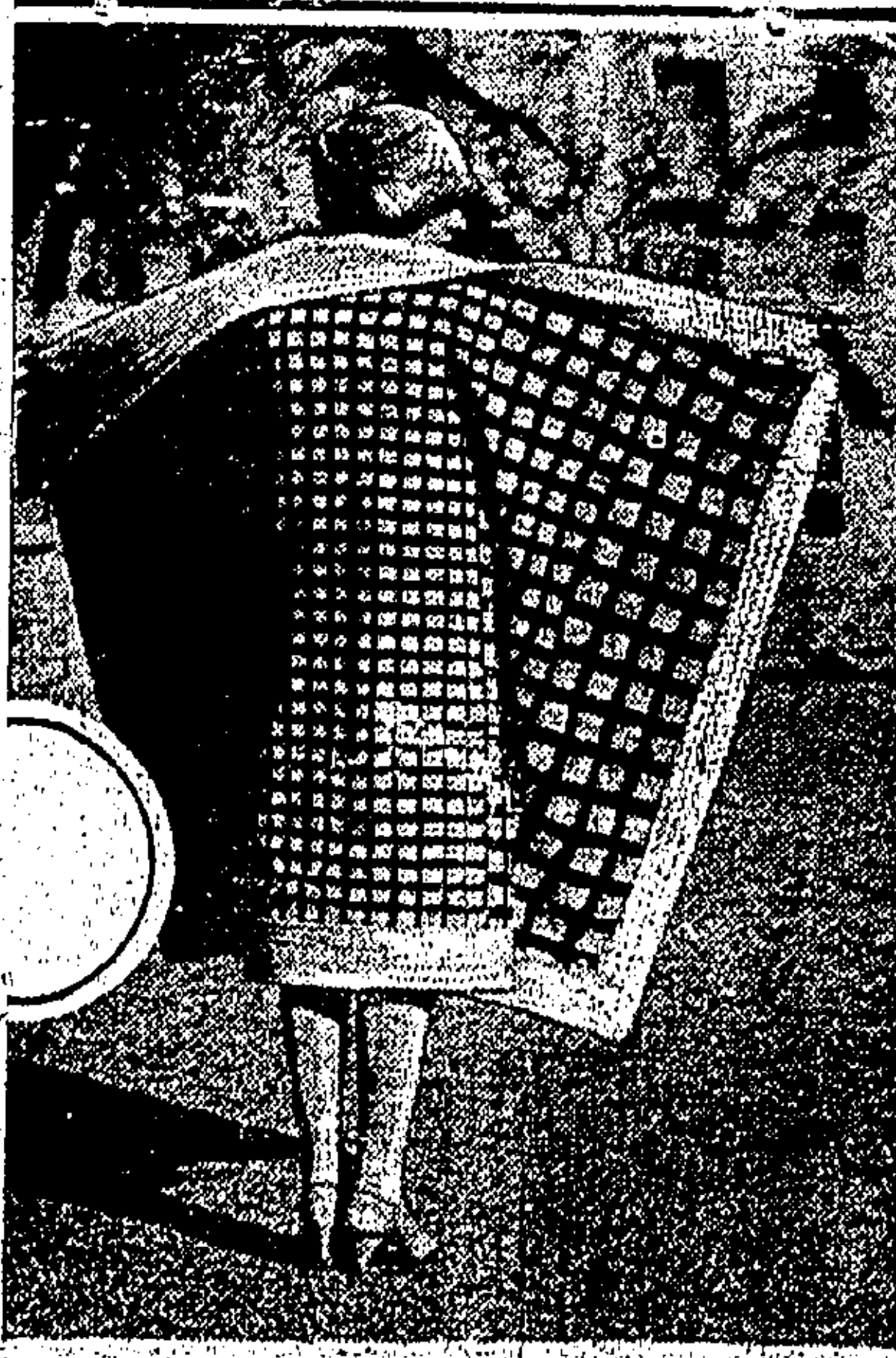
**DUKE OF YORK**

The Duke of York, before his recent, mild attack of influenza, necessitating the cancelling all of his engagements.



**LIEUT. WALTER HINTON**

Lieutenant Walter Hinton, hero of the trans-Atlantic and other flights, was stricken with thrombosis, a serious illness, in New York.



The Travelling Blanket shown may be thrown over the shoulders to be worn as a coat on the promenade.



Miss Aimee S. McPherson, the California evangelist, excited considerable comment in England because of the crowds she attracted when in the pulpit. She is getting a reputation as a miracle healer.



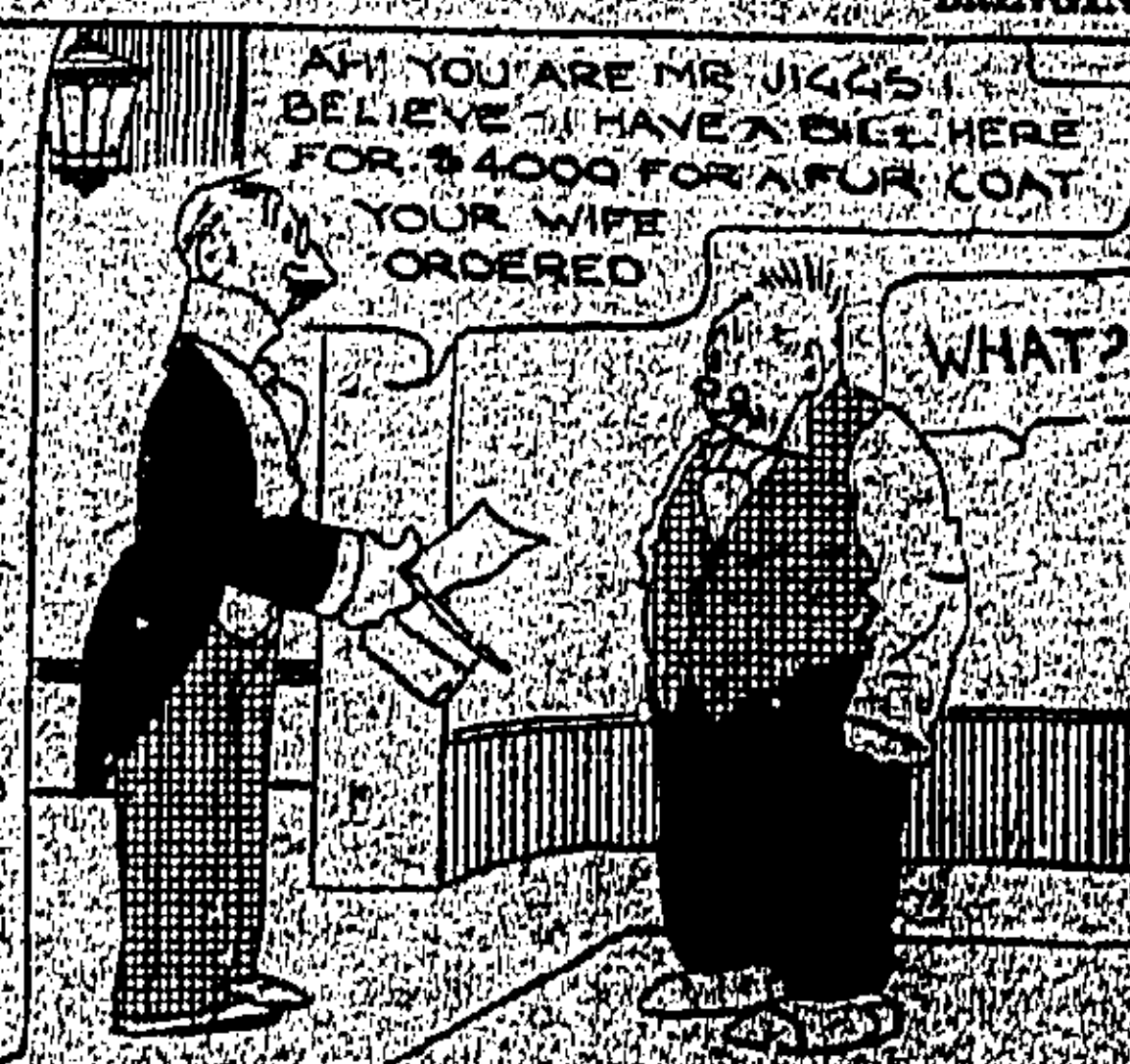
The driver of a large automobile truck and his assistant were killed and six passengers on a Long Island E. R. electric train were hurt when the train struck and demolished the truck at Valley Stream, N.Y. This picture was taken before the car was raised to release the two bodies.

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MAGGIE HAS BEEN SO  
KIND TO ME ALL WEEK.  
IT'S BEGINNING TO  
WORRY ME."



"AM YOU ARE MR. JACK'S?  
BELIEVE I HAVE A SHEZ HERE  
FOR \$4000 FOR A COAT  
YOUR WIFE  
ORDERED."



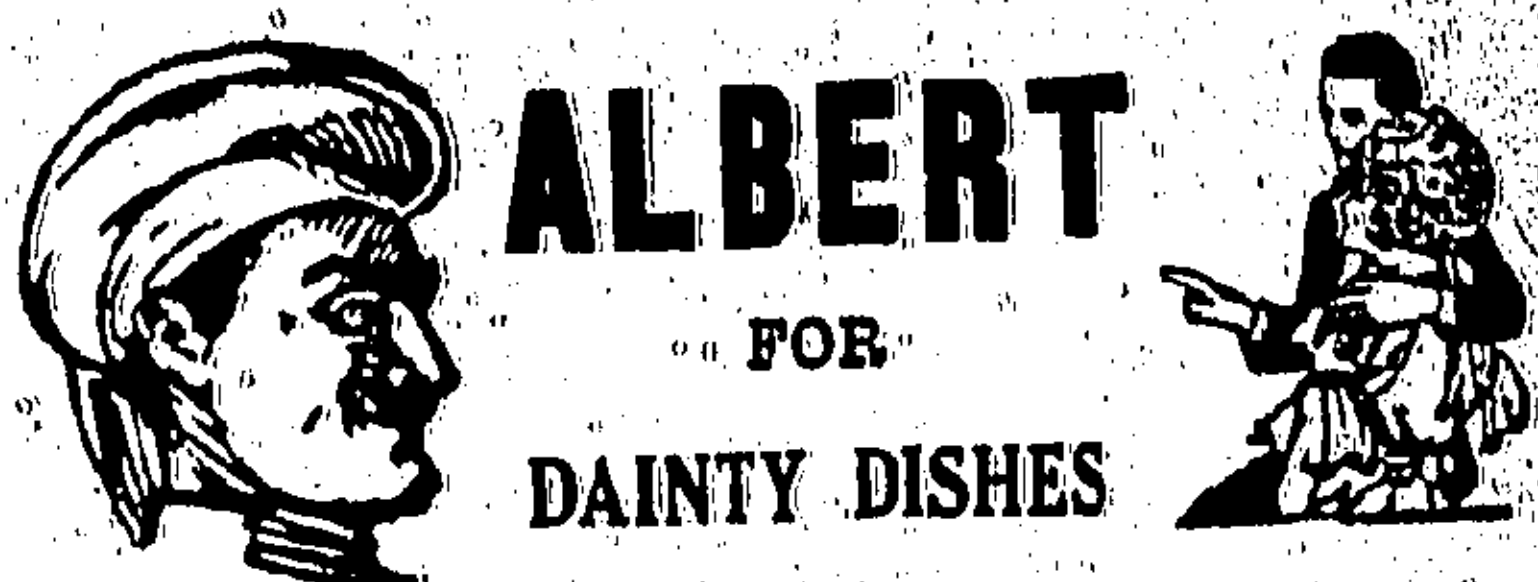
"\$4000? NO  
WONDER SHE'S  
BEEN SO NICE."



"DADDY IS THERE  
ANYTHING I CAN  
DO FOR YOU?"

**NO!**





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DAINTY DISHES

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN CONNOISSEURS

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 She.—Quite so!—and he also has a new menu, comprising five new dishes which you can enjoy any time from 10.30 a.m. to Midnight.

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## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Mr. Ken Likura c/o Canton Hotel from Osaka.  
 Lydon Hongkong Hotel, from Mukden.

Davis, from Uben.  
 Nideo Hamacuchi c/o Matsunoya, from Osaka.

Jomape, Kowloon, from Shanghai.  
 Bin Cheong Vegetable Market Sanyingpu from Amoy.

Poo Hong Dock, 38/39 Causeway Road, from Brooklyn, New York.  
 7863, from Wanchow.  
 1945, from Chikoo.

11314, from Shanghai.  
 E. V. JESSEN,  
 Superintendent,  
 Hongkong Station, 6th May, 1926.

EASTERN EXTENSION  
 AUSTRALASIA & CHINA  
 TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. B. Telegraph Office Hongkong.

Kutmanulz, from San Francisco.  
 Orient from Bombay.  
 Ribeiro from Springfield.

E. J. PATTERSON,  
 Superintendent,  
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1926

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## THE PHILIPPINES

AMERICAN ENVOY'S MISSION.

It was announced at Washington, on April 4, that President Coolidge has decided to send to the Philippines Mr. Carmi Thompson, a prominent Republican of Ohio, some time private secretary to President Taft and later Treasurer of the United States, for the purpose of making a report on the economic and internal conditions in the Philippine Islands.

The assumption, says "The Times" correspondent, is that the retirement of General Leonard Wood from the post of Governor-General may be expected in the not too distant future, and that Mr. Thompson will succeed him. If this were all, the dispatch of a special envoy at this time would have only a passing importance, but in one of his messages to Congress President Coolidge suggested the desirability of strengthening the hands of the Governor-General, and it becomes a question whether the Administration will use the moment at which a new man is introduced into office for the sort of stiffening of the executive control which seems desirable. Mr. Thompson's report is unlikely to differ in any important particulars from that made by General Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes, a few years ago, unless the present interest in rubber-growing and in the Philippines as a possible source of production is thought to open up a new avenue of inquiry.

There are no signs in responsible quarters, however, of a belief that American capital will or can be induced to flow out to the islands for this purpose. An industry which makes practically no return for 12 years in any case, would offer little inducement to men who

## MASON HELD IN PEKING

CAR-STRICKER SOLDIER AND PARTY ARRESTED.

Peking, May 12.—Captain John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction, which includes three-quarters of the territory of the United States and all its possessions, Canada, Mexico and the Orient, arrived in Peking on Wednesday night after a thrilling experience with the Chinese military, in which he and his fellow travellers were held prisoner for five hours until rescued by the American Consul-General, Mr. C. E. Gauss in Tientsin.

Captain Cowles and Mr. Case, a prominent Denver Mason, had reached Tientsin by steamship from Japan on Tuesday evening and the party started by motor cars for Peking on Wednesday morning.

In passing through the native city of Tientsin a number of soldiers of the Chihli-Shantung army occupying that city attempted to cross the road between two of the cars, which were travelling at the usual moderate city pace. One of the soldiers was struck by the mudguard of the car in which Captain Cowles was seated and received severe facial injuries. The entire party at once stopped and all were put under arrest by the military police.

The military would not permit removal of the unconscious injured party, but after some delay the foreigners conveyed him to a hospital in the native city, where admission was refused. Dr. Siler eventually was summoned from the British Concession and he removed the victim to a hospital there.

## THE CHINESE

NEED FOR A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

According to a writer in the "Morning Post Empire Supplement" a test of Empire statesmanship for the next few years will be in regard to China. If that great country is allowed to fall a prey to nihilists or to become an instrument of some militarist nation, it will be a stern business for the British people, especially in the Pacific. It is so far as one country can help another through its difficulties—there are obvious limitations, what seems to be interference, however noble its intention, is generally mischievous—the British people are in a good position to be helpful. A Chinese and a British man get on well together. These Chinese who are in the position to know us have high faith in British integrity; and British men who know the Chinese recognise in them a people of great honesty, fidelity to their word, generosity and filial devotion. Too many people take their idea of the Chinese from a humorous verse of Bret Harte's. But any British banker who has dealt with the Chinese will say that they are most trustworthy customers. I have in Empire wanderings had many experiences to prove their generosity, and the sacrifices they will make to prove that "their word is their bond."

The Chinese have been outstripped so far by the Japanese in the arts of Western civilisation, not because of an inferior mind, but because of a deeper disdain. They have stood aside not as people who are too exhausted for effort, but as people who are too experienced to try; China has in past ages experimented with many of the vaunted ideas and notions



RED LAKE GOLD FIELDS.

This is one of the first pictures showing the new Red Lake gold camp in Canada, to which many prospectors were taken in aeroplanes, instead of the dog sleds customary for generations in the North. The above path is known as "Hammell Boulevard" and it is swept by a forty-below-zero wind nearly every night.

can and immediately profitable employment for their money in so many other directions, but in the Philippines there are the further considerations of uncertainty of political tenure, and the opposition which would be met with from the Filipino politicians and people if the establishment of a great American vested interest were likely. The mere hint of it was enough to inflame the leaders of the Philippine independence movement and to excite their followers to a degree which has led recent American visitors to the islands to predict that the day is not distant when the United States will have to choose between withdrawal and the vigorous imposition of its will.

President Coolidge may desire further guidance on this and other matters just now, though some time will elapse before he either takes action or seeks Congressional support of action. The differences between General Wood and the Philippine Legislature are so many and so acute, however, that they cannot indefinitely be left unresolved.

## ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS.

A remarkable analysis of English characteristics was contained in a lecture by M. Andre Maurois, the French author. He said that when Englishmen used the word "man" they meant, Englishman and when they spoke of civilisation they meant English civilisation, regarding others as civilised only when they copied English ways. The English termed the wars of conquest as bringing blessings, but the others were not best. The difference between the French and English was the French love of order and the English sense of fancy. London was beautiful as a mass of red and black floating in mist, but the beauty was that of incoherence. Paris, on the other hand, was premeditated as a city. English religion could hardly be called rational, but was comfortable, like the English home. The literature produced beautiful poetry, but it was not rational. M. Maurois admitted that there were some admirable points in the British character.



Mrs. Ida May Symington and her husband, Mr. Thomas, have recently returned from a tour in the U.S.

where his injuries were dressed. Although all the members of the party at once announced their identity and assurances were given that the injured soldier would be cared for at their expense, the military continued adamant. After diligent efforts upon the part of the American Consul-General they consented to the Americans proceeding, but insisted that Mr. Kwan, the Chinese occupant of the car, be carried off to prison. The American absolutely refused to desert their fellow Mason, a prominent architect in Tientsin, and it was only after five hours had elapsed that they were able to bring him on to Peking with them.—"Peking Leader."

"It is better to be a good husband, father, brother, son, friend, than to be a successful professional machine."—William Lyon Phelps.

of our civilisation, from gunpowder to a peerage chosen by competitive examination, and has come to the conclusion that "all was vanity and vexation of spirit." China, indeed, cherishes the oldest of living civilisations. Her legendary history dates back to 2204 B.C., her known history to 875 B.C., when a high state of mental culture and a very advanced material civilisation had been reached. The mariner's compass and printing type were in use, weaving, pottery, metal-working and the pictorial arts flourished. The height to which philosophy had reached in China, centuries before the Christian era, is shown by the records of Confucianism and Taoism. Political science had been also cultivated, and there were then Chinese Rousseaus to preach that "every one should sow and reap his own harvest."

The trouble with the Chinese today is that they have in some way lost national consciousness. There is need for a revival among this good race of the attributes of good citizenship, of a sense of responsibility to their state. Reform must be a matter mostly for themselves. What the British nations can do is to give what help is possible in all movements towards a stable government of China by the Chinese.

The Chinese, with all their strong sense of personal honesty, seem—as regards the less educated people, at any rate—to find a difficulty in appreciating that in dealing with a public body the same code of honesty should apply. A yarn, humorous but true, to illustrate this. A rather important municipal contract in an Australian city was granted to the most satisfactory tenderer, Mr. Alan McPhee. When Mr. McPhee appeared in person to the Town Clerk he proved to be a full-blooded Chinese. He blandly explained that he had heard that a Scotsman had a better chance of getting contracts and so had put in his name not as Alan McPhee but as Alan McPhee.

"Statistics can prove anything—even the truth!"—Berkeley Moynihan.

## HONGKONG

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 TEA DANCES  
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DINNER DANCES

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Specious Lounge Palm Court

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The ONLY HOTEL IN SINGAPORE

Sited Throughout with Modern Sanitation

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CENTRAL LOCATION

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